THE Bombay Gazette

No. 55,845—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

ALWAYS ASK FOR ZIG-ZAG BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
11th Jan	MACEDONIA	10500		
18th "	SALSETTE	6300	MALWA	11000
25th "	ARABIA	6300		
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6976	MOOLTAN	12500
8th "	CHINA	5000		
15th "	SALSETTE	5400	MALOJA	12500
22nd "	EGYPT	6000		
1st March	OSTIA	11000		
8th "	PERSIA	7500		
15th "	SALSETTE	6300	MARMORA	10500
22nd "	ARCADIA	7000		
29th "	MANTUA	11951		
5th April	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
12th April	ARABIA	6300		
19th "	MOLDAVIA	10450		
26th "	MALWA	11000		
3rd May	SALSETTE	6976	MONGOLIA	10000
10th "	EGYPT	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6300	MACEDONIA	10500
24th "	PERSIA	7500		

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on
Brioni	3905	A. de Petris	16th Jan 1913
Cleopatra	039	N. Chersich	1st Feb. "
Semiramis	3993	P. Parisich	15th Feb. "
Gabinz	8000		1st Mar. "
Habsburg	3279	P. Seberich	16th Mar. "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April "
Semiramis	3993	P. Parisich	16th April "
Gabinz	8000		1st May "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5930	R. Dannecker	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	28th Mar.
Austria	7553	G. Rudich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES

ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 641*
To London via Trieste and back. " 903 to 1083*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back... " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back. " 683 to 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste to Venice and back... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 534*
To London via Trieste and back. " 832 to 966*

* Fares according to Route and classon Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS
ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	9th Jan. 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
a Konig	4990	Coltzau	17th Jan. 1913
resident	3310	Schut	3rd Feb. 1913
Kanzler	3393	Schapp	19th Feb. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, AND PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

Wireless Telegraphy Twin-screw.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
21, Marine Street, Bombay, 19th December, 1912

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Kola	1205	Thurs. 9th Jan.	9 a.m. †	C.M.
Dwarka	1145	Friday 10th Jan.	† 6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 13th Jan.	11 a.m.*	P.D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Kola" 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 9th Jan. calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda" 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 9th January, calling at Veraval, Maugrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

S.S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Thursday, 9th January, calling at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar Dar-es-Salaam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 18th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
7th January, 1913.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Leave Liverpool about 1913	Due Bombay about 1913	Leave Bombay about 1913	Leave Karachi about 1913
Merton Hall*	4327	3 Jan.	10 Jan.	..
City of Lahore	6875	..	..	10 Jan.
City of Paris	3200	2/3 Jan.	..	25 "
City of Birmingham	7475	15 "	19 Feb.	8 Feb.

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Lockals Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

*These are "B" class steamers.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	£.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	769
Liverpool	603	937	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty, attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa

JOINT-SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained

Through Bookings to AMERICA in connection with the CUNARD LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—
Bombay :—Messrs. E. I. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CEMENT

HAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

English quality.

W & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.),	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Investment Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, &c., &c.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (D. Agency)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CO[illegible] & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Kashmir.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rate of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO, BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S AGENCY, SHIPPING Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT :—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh K. T.
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EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BOMBAY RACES, 1913.

There are no better Field Glasses in the world than those known as the GOERZ TRIEDER and the EMILE BUSCH BINOCULARS.

They are made for the Marine Service, for the Field and for the Theatre. Wonderful qualities, and the most extensive field of view, make them transcendentally perfect for use on the Race Course. They are as different to the ordinary field glass as a diamond is to a bit of glass.

There are many imitations of these excellent Prism binoculars offered at about a third of the price and under strikingly fancy names intended to conceal their origin, but which only prove their illegitimacy and orphanism. Such imitation may be accepted, therefore, as mere contrivances manufactured solely for the purpose of use as successful "Catch-pennies."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONDOR'S

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

A PLAIN FACT.

You will admit that there are plenty of humbugs in Society, and in every walk of life. But that does not prove that there are not plenty of good true people, just the same with

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!

CONDORODYNE.
A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market. Rs. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.
An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of Blood. Price, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.
An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts etc. Price, Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF. Price, Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.
An invaluable an exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth, strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them partly white. Price, Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.
An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Price, Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.
(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex. Price, Re. 1.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!!

FEMALE PILLS.
(Strong.) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Re. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.
A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate form of all skin diseases. Price, Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.
A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity. Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.
A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp, removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Price, Re. 1 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.
An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.
Price, Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder Annas, 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT.
Price, Rs. 2-8.

CONDOR'S SORE THROAT SOLUTION.
Price, Rs. 3.

CONDOR AND SONS.

(SUCCESSORS, D. FERNANDES & CO.,)
Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc., 20 Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

☞ THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

THE PERIL OF THE ORIENT.

The abiding peril of the orient is FEVER and its attendant dangers.
At the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA,
take Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills,
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 12s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

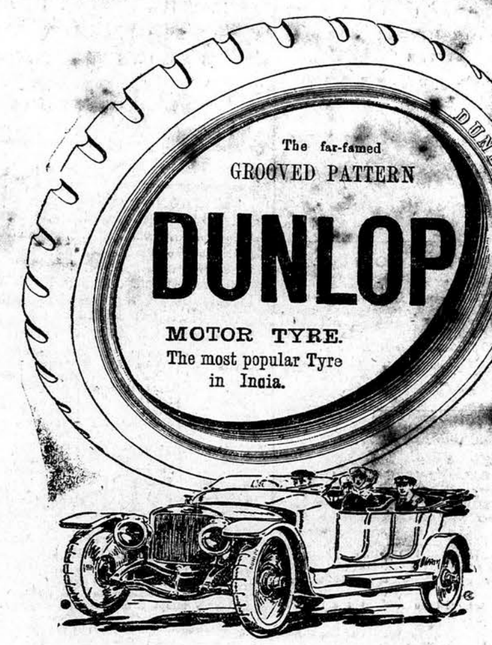
DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Laws, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.



The Dunlop Grooved Pattern Motor Tyre is constructed scientifically by experts. Immense strength in the casing; symmetrical shape for speed and resilience; thick tread of the finest rubber ensuring durability.

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, 3 Wallace Street; CALCUTTA, 3 Mangoe Lane;
MADRAS, 188c Mount Road.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN. CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S

ENERGICAL SYRUP,

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT.

IN AID OF THE WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL RELIEF WORKS, AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT, UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY CLARKE.

THURSDAY, 16TH JANUARY, at 6 P. M., AT THE

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

WODEHOUSE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Vocalists.....Mrs. WATSON and Capt. ERIE DRUMMOND.
Violin .....Miss GEDGE.
Piano .....Mrs. MILLARD.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 4. Unreserved, Rs. 2.
Plan and Tickets at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving Pictures, THURSDAY, Feb. 20th. For prospectus and particulars apply PROF. O.V. MULLER, M. A., Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WHITE PEARLS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will under instruction of Mr. Abdulla Moosharf, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Simon Tein sell off by Public Auction, at Mr. Navalchand Dharamchand's shop, Javeri Bazar, Mumbadevi, the following :—

One parcel of very valuable white pearls, weighing about 280 chows.

Conditions of sale will be read at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 7th January, 1913.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE: ..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !

PATHE'S GREAT COLOURED HISTORICAL PRODUCTION

THE SIEGE OF CALAIS,

The Finest Pageantry of Pictures ever Produced.
A Wonderful Spectacle of Medieval War.
A Work of Beauty. Life and Colour in every Scene.
2,500 men and horses took part in the production of this great spectacular film.

THREE FIRST-CLASS COMICS.

1. THE DOUBLE ELOPEMENT.
2. THE MAGNETIC BURGLAR.
3. THE WONDERFUL CYCLIST.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

CHARNI ROAD. TELEPHONE No. 1271.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

O. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
33, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Ranzoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Haakow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls.	87,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—14, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... ,, 50 00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a. for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed when does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDIT.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply :—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—BICYCLE New, and very Strong. Just unpacked, Rs. 95. Apply Box No. 10, care of this Paper.

TYPIST WANTED at once. Apply LEACH and WEBORNY, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 8 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3⅝ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4⅝d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission — Interest—Decimal—Values, —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, c, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 1 must be paid in advance.

FRESH HONEY.

Just from Bee-Hives. Absolutely pure, white and untouched by hand. V. P. Post Free 2 lbs tin 1/9, two 3/-, three 4/5/-, four 5/12/-. One doz. case 12/- carriage extra. THE HONEY Co., CHAMBA via DALHOUSIE, (Punjab).

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	,, 11 0
Quarterly	,, 6 0
Monthly	,, 2 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	,, 13 8
Quarterly	,, 7 0
Monthly	,, 2 8
SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE. For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette", See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	,, 3-8 do.
Third Insertion... ...	,, 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR
At 10 P. M.,
MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON
AND
MR. JAMES MCGRATH,
SOCIETY ENTERTAINERS
IN A COMPLETE CHANGE OF
WALTZES, DANCES AND DUETS
Introducing
For the first time in Bombay.
ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND
A REVELATION
IN
SYNCOPATED COMPOSITION.
Cinematograph programme will include
CAESAR BORGIA, THE FRATRICIDE
The story of Sancia and the Tragedy.
THE SCHIAVONI TROUPE,
The most wonderful troupe of Hand balancers.
THE DANDIES' CLUB
Charlie Colms in a detective story.
THREE SHOWS DAILY
6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.

LAST WEEK'S
WILLISON'S
TENTED SHOWS.
EVERY EVENING, 9-15 P. M.,
THE FASHIONABLE CRAZE
THE CIRCUS.
AT 10-30 P. M.,
ANOTHER GREAT
WRESTLING CONTEST.
MATINEES SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
FREE MAIDANIA. FREE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY SYDENHAM,
AL FRESCO FETE
WITH MANY ATTRACTIVE SIDE SHOWS.
OPEN AIR PLAY
CALLED "WINNING HAZARD"
CONCERTS.
SALE OF WORK
in the beautiful gardens of the Cama Hospital
4-30 to 8 P. M., on FEB. 1ST,
IN AID OF THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.
ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.

The
YEOMEN OF THE GUARD
has been unavoidably
POST-PONED
TO
Jan. 31st and Feb. 1st, 3rd & 4th
INSTEAD
THE BOMBAY AMATEURS
Will Stage
MR. BERNARD SHAW'S
MAN OF DESTINY
ON
JAN: 10TH, & 11TH,
AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
SEATS—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Plan now open at S. ROSE and Co.

MAIDANIA.

TO-DAY,
BEFORE AND AFTER DINNER,
BAND OF THE
7TH DRAGOON GUARDS.
SPECIAL LADIES' TEA GARDEN.
SATURDAY, 11TH JANUARY,
DANCE-DANCE.

A ROYAL ROAD TO PERFECT HEALTH

is to secure the divine shelter of the world-renowned and universally successful.

Atank Nigrah Pills.

The—Mistress of the Tonics manufactured from the purest vegetable drugs without any intoxicants. Remember "Delay is dangerous."

PRICE, Re. 1.
FOR A TIN OF 32 PILLS.

Vaidya Shastri
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chowkla, No. 9.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, called by the Sheriff "to give "expression to the feelings of deep abhorrence "created by the recent bomb outrage at Delhi, "and of grateful satisfaction at the miraculous "escape of THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE "VICEROY AND LADY HARDINGE" will be held in the TOWN HALL, THIS DAY, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 7th January, 1913, at 5-30 O'clock (S. T.).

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE COMMITTEE of the Association have appointed Monday, 13th January, 1913, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of a CHAIRMAN of the Association, for the current, year; MONDAY, 20th idem, for the election of DEPUTY CHAIRMAN ; and MONDAY, 27th idem, for the election of the remaining 18 Members of the Committee.

By Order of the Committee,
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

WANTED.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED L. C. E., for Dhrangadhra State, with a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem, with free quarters and conveyance. Service pensionable and prospects of promotion. Applicants, with experience of civil and Railway Engineering, need apply

DIWAN OF DHRANGADHRA.

WANTED A PURE EUROPEAN RESIDENT GOVERNESS for up-country, age 20 to 25 for two boys. Must have knowledge of KINDERGARTEN. Salary Rs. 100, all found.

Apply Box No. 3, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, AN EXPERIENCED Eurasian or English SHORTHAND LADY TYPIST. Apply stating salary expected, and sending copies of testimonials (without both of which no application will be entertained) to Box No. 756, care of this Paper.

WANTED, in Apollo Bunder or neighbourhood FLAT for two Englishmen, furnished or unfurnished. Reply giving particulars and rent to Box No. 791, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to LEARN BOOK-BINDING. Experience Unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 365, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars. Salary wanted etc., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, in good condition No. 4 Bull's Eye Kodak in leather case, with book of instructions. Capacity 12 exposures without re-loading, index plate for 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 50 and 100 feet and beyond. Price Rs. 30, no offers. G. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO LET at Naigaum, near Public Fountain, 5 minutes' drive from Dadar, a Bungalow with large compound, 10 rooms and stable. Open to inspection at any time. Rent Rs. 55. Apply to

Dr. BATLIWALLA,
Worli.
Telephone No. 2270.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

Hull, England.

COLLIN'S POCKET AND OTHER DIARIES for 1913 from ANS. 6 to Rs. 2 each.

X'MAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS OF varieties from Anna 1 to Rs. 5 each.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

Dealers in Stationery, Drawing and Surveying Instruments, etc.

No, 9-13 KANTA BUILDING.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Alcock Ashdown and Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, the Carnac Iron Works, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of January, 1913, at 4 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon, to confirm the Resolutions passed by the Shareholders at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 6th January, 1913.—Dated this 6th day of January, 1913.

By Order of the Directors,
D. LONGWORTH,
Senior Secretary and Manager.
Carnac Iron Works,
Carnac Bunder, Bombay.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of OILS required by the O. and R. (State) Railway, during the 12 months, from 1st April, 1913, to the 31st March, 1914.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Chief Store-keeper, O. and R. State Railway, Lucknow, on payment of Rs. 3 per form.

The Tenders should be addressed to the Manager, O. and R. State Railway, Lucknow, and will be received at his Office up to 12-0 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, 1913. The Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for the supply of Oils."

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the whole of, or any part of the lowest, or any Tender.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Store-keeper.
Chief Store-keeper's Office,
O. and R. State Railway.
Lucknow, dated 3rd Jan., 1913.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the fifteenth day of January, 1913, for works in a STORM WATER DRAIN in the passage at Cumballa Hotel Lane.

2. Plans may be seen, and the form of Contract, Specification, etc., and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON, B. Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 6th January, 1913.

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

A GENERAL MEETING will be held at Green's Restaurant, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th Instant, at 7-15 p.m., with reference to running a Hockey Tournament during the present season. All clubs interested are requested to send a representative.

R. W. SMART,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
New Docks, Bombay.

"HELVETIA"
SWISS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
ST. GALL.
(SWITZERLAND.)
Established 1861.

Capital	£4,00,000
Reserved	£4,20,000

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED GENERAL AGENTS of the above Company's Fire Insurance business for the Bombay Presidency. We can accept business at current rates. Prospectuses on application to the Undersigned.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
General Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay, 1st January, 1913.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8, No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per ,, *
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 8 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅝ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [6TH JAN., 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
33 Boxes Gold Bains & Sons, 1 Box Gold Coins	1,53,000 23,25,000 24,000	Freemantle do Marseilles	National Bank do Comptoir de Paris

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 3rd Jan. 1913

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	60	69,321
B. B. and C. I. Railway	38	70,261

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiet with rates unchanged at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-8 on Demand and 14 3-8 for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been very little business doing either way. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-8d
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-8d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. Feb.
Do. do Francs	...171 2-4
Do. do Marks	...133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...152 1-4
Shanghai "	...212
Japan "	...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market has fluctuated during the day between 94 1-2 and 94 11-16 and the settlement passed off at between these rates, a fair business having been done. Closing rates are as under.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 94 8 0
1st Settlement	...	" 94 11 0

BULLION :—

On Saturday bar Silver in London closed 1-16 down both for ready and forward at 29 1-4 and 29 5-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 lower at 63 3-8. The local market opened at 72 15-16 for this settlement and 73 1-4 for the next settlement and closes unchanged. A small business has been done. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

Fine bar Gold	...	Rs. 23 15 0
Australian "	...	" 23 15 0
Sovereigns "	...	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	" 73 0 0
1st Settlement	...	" 72 15 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 73 4 0
Silver (com duty)		
Ready	...	" 82 6 0
1st Settlement	...	" 82 5 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 82 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

There was practically no change in prices in the home markets on Saturday. The local market opened at Rs. 325 for good Broach, Rs. 322 for fine Khamgaon Akola January and Rs 384 for fine M. G. Bengal January, but the tone was quiet and during the early part of the day prices declined about Rs. 2 owing to buyers holding off. At Colaba there was little business doing by shippers, but there was some selling of "untals" in the bazaar and prices close irregular as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been very moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	...	...Rs.	336 March.
Good M. G. Broach	...	... Rs.	322 "
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat	...	"	317 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	"	334 "
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	...	"	327 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	...	"	320-1 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...	"	305 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	"	295 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	"	283 "
F. G. H. G. Hemads	...	"	270-1 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	... Quiet.
Estimated Sales	...	... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	... 17,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
687	685	683
—03	—03	—03
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
682	679	676
—05	—04	—04
July-August.	Aug.-Sept	Sept-Oct.
674	660	641
—04	—01	—04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Markets partially closed,

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet,

We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs. .....
Apr-May	...	... " 9 3 3 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	...	Rs. 8 4 9 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	...	" .....
Yellow "	...	" " .....

GINGELLY SEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Sold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 56 8 0
Mimbara	...	" 57 12 0
Black Kutni	...	" 48 0 0
Red Khandesh	...	" 53 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs. .....

CASTOR SEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs. .....

COTTON SEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs. .....

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Bold	...	... Rs. 45 0 0
Small	...	... " 44 0 0

MOWRAH SEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs. .....

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	...	Rs. .....
White Delhi Apl.-May	...	" 5 8 8 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	... ...	1,740
Bank of India	... ...	64 1-2
Eastern Bank	... ...	65
Indian Specie	... ...	71 1-2

MILLS.

		Feb.
David	... ...	490
Kohinoor	... ...	797 1-2
Manockji Petit	... ...	3,110
New Great Eastern	... ...	262 1-2
Standard	... ...	1,840

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...	175 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	...	181
Colaba Land and Mill	... ...	1,405 Feb

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	... ...	567 1-2 -

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	... ...	18,847 bales.
Wheat	... ...	14,519 cwts.
Linseed	... ...	263 "
Rapeseed	... ...	22 "
Gingellyseed	... ...	12,438 "
Poppyseed	... ...	10 "
Groundnuts	... ...	10,495 "
Castorseed	... ...	3,866 "
Rice	... ...	4,431 "
Myrabollams	... ...	11,340 "
Cottonseed	... ...	10,354 "
Mowrassed	... ...	83 "
Gram	... ...	7,332 "
Jowar	... ...	1,052 "
Maize	... ...	7 "
Barley	... ...	629 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	...	10,000
Tone of Market	...	Steady.

Futures.	Latest closing.	To-days opening.
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·90	6·88
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·88	6·86
Mar.-Apl. ...	6·86	6·84
Apl.-May ...	6·85	6·83
May-June ...	6·83	6·80
June-July ...	6·80	6·77
July-Aug. ...	6·76	6·73
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·64	6·61
Sep.-Oct. ...	6·45	6·42

Prices at 10·5 a. m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 4th Jan. 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 28th Dec. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 28. Rs.	Jan. 4. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,03,84,289	1,09,82,038
Public Deposits at Branches	11,19,32,627	11,58,70,904
Post Bills	4,127	8,034
Sundries	28,15,308	24,70,681
	14,58,36,351	14,99,37,657
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,02,97,116	2,02,03,931
Other authorised Securities	7,97,523	7,97,523
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,70,83,710	2,00,56,418
Loans do. do.	3,93,47,211	3,77,94,898
Bills discounted and purchased	3,16,24,012	3,06,10,329
Dead Stock	2,39,206	2,39,382
Stamps	7,233	7,181
Bullion	7,76,955	7,37,279
Balances with other Banks	11,29,224	13,82,475
Sundries	5,18,849	6,58,163
Cash	3,35,05,567	3,74,05,051
	14,58,36,351	14,99,37,657

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th Dec., 1912, as compared with the statement of 20th Dec., 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 20. Rs. a. p.	Dec. 28. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,53,00,000 0 0	1,53,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head office	2,03,84,359 4 6	1,98,16,034 5 7
Other Deposits, &c	16,05,05,021 10 2	16,60,03,817 9 10
Bank Post Bills, &c	6,79,336 13 8	8,83,216 5 1
Sundries	23,78,274 8 10	26,64,053 13 1
	22,25,57,052 5 2	22,77,07,122 1 7
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	2,17,49,350 0 0	2,20,33,929 2 0
other authorised investments	91,83,523 0 0	90,67,576 12 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	3,10 41,658 3 7	3,47,07,258 3 7
Accounts of Credit on do	5,07,73,624 8 3	5,18,98,026 12 7
Bills discounted, &c	3,74,26,987 0 7	3,71,97,366 13 4
Balances with other Banks	21,05,193 7 10	20,50,701 3 3
Bullion		
Dead Stock	25,07,474 8 0	25,08,036 1 9
Stamps	15,143 10 8	12,969 6 8
Sundries	3,57,061 8 1	3,57,121 11 1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	15,91 67,415 15 0	15,98,33,026 1 3
Cash, &c., at Branches	6,33,89,636 6 2	6,78,74,096 0 4
	22,25,57,052 5 2	22,77,07,122 1 7

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	7,14,120	Decrease.
Government at Branches	1,38,764	Increase.
Other Deposits	55,38,796	Do.
Post Bills	2,02,850	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,08,632	Increase.
Loans	3,84,400	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	11,25,042	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	2,39,621	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	60,53,050	Increase.
Do. at Branches	16,68,591	Decrease.

Percentage 35·83.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwal's circular dated Hong-Kong Dec. 20 says :—

During the past fortnight our market has been particularly dull, the dealers having very few orders from the interior, while there is an entire absence of speculative demand.

On the other hand, advices from Bombay indicate a very strong market, the level of prices there being much higher than our local quotations. That being so, and in view of the advance of American cotton, we see no prospect of prices giving way. In fact, given a fair country demand, our market is bound to fall in line with the higher prices ruling elsewhere.

In the meantime, we close with a quiet but steady market.

Total Sales 1,700 bales.

Unsold Stocks 14,000 soon.

Sold but undelivered in the Godown and to arrive 40,000 bales.

Arrival.—The Mail Str. "Delta" and extra Str. "Rangoon Maru" from Bombay, and Str. "Apear" from Calcutta have brought in 6,700 bales for Hongkong, and 7,000 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, and coast ports &c. 1,400 bales.

Local Mill.—About 300 Bales of 11s and 12s at dols. 127 and dols. 133 respectively, have been placed on the market.

Shanghai.—A moderate demand is reported.

Japanese Yarn.—No Sales.

Raw Cotton. Bengal.—The Japanese market being a keen buyer at higher prices, the few parcels which arrived here, have all been shipped to Japan. Chinese.—About 385 (small) bales has been sold at dols. 30 to dols. 33 per picul. Stock. 250 bales. Quotation. Bengal at dols. 26 to dols. 30 Chinese at dols 30 to dols 34.

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—16 bales wool, E Dossa and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—50 bales hemp, F Khoobchand, 50 cwts Cashewnuts R Jewandas and Co; 11 cases curtains brasswares &c, L B Bhootwalla; 22 bales skins, R M Kooka; 32 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 37 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 87 cwts old rubber, R M Nathoo; 15 bales hides, A E H Mahomed; 81 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 75 cwts dry ginger, A Salmon and Co; 35 bales skins J M Rahimtula.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—13 bales skins Emric N Stein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—4,897 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros, 181 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HAVRE.

Navarra s—14,000 cwts linseed 2,000 cw's rapeseed and 16,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,002 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, E Devchand and Co; 7,318 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co, 2,000 cwts groundnut seed, Natha Rungji 200 cwts gum and 25 cwts albanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Navarra s—3,000 cwts rapeseed, Sandoy and Co; 7,503 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed and 20 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ostmark s—2,010 cwts groundnuts, G Bhimji; 985 cwts barley, Volkart Bros; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 8,604 cwts gingellyseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Maltkefels s—100 cwts cashewnuts, 32 cwts pestachewnuts and 13 cwts ghandi medicine, R Jewandas and Co; 7 bales cotton, 91 bales cotton fly Solomon Bros, 197 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marques Bucquehem s—4,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Bregenz r—1970 cwts groundnuts, 1,970 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR GENOVA.

Sicilia s—2 parcels cotton samples, Solomon Bros; 1,400 cwts myrabollam, P Mashooradas and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 310 bales, cotton, Volkart Brothers; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONG KONG.

E F Ferdinand s—375 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 141 cwt kismiss, K Hadey and Co.

Totomi Maru s—45 cwts jardoloo, 25 cwts bingda, K Kosrag and Co; 5 cases ghee, H M Jooma.

Himalaya s—375 cwt cibanum, A chagla and Co; 23 cwts dryfruits, H Daudjee; 365 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 6 bags rice, H M Jooma; 19 chests opium, P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Himalaya s—750 bales twist, S J David and Co; 950 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 350 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, The M B Kaisha, 250 bales twist, MM Essabhoy; 285 bales twist, D Sasson and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Dalhanna s—200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 10 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 300 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.

Ischia s—50 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Totomi Maru s—330 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, D Rajaram and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

Banca s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton N Fachally and Co; 703 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

E. F. Ferdinand s—254 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha.

Dalhanna s—2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Totomi Maru s—100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Banca s—1,500 tons Manganese ore, The M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Ischia s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Totomi Maru s—100 bales cotton, B. N. Ginwalla and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, 7th Jan., 1913.

7. Parades—Parades for week ending 12th January 1913 :—

Wednesday, 8th. D. R. F. Specialists, No. 2 Company, will parade at the Old saluting Battery, at 7-15 a. m. Dress—Mufti

Corps Meeting—Thursday, 9th. There will be a meeting of all members of the Corps at 7-0 p. m. at the Corps Headquarters.

Subject—Regimental Institute. All members are specially requested to attend.

Saturday, 11th. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahalaxmi Battery at 5-15 p.m. for 6-inch B. L. C. and 10-inch H. P. Gun Drill.

Train leaves Colaba at 4-50 p. m. and Church Gate at 4-55 p.m. Cyclists go direct to the Battery.

Dress—Khaki with Helmets.

8. Camp—From 8th to 17th February inclusive.

Dates of Practices published for information that the Corps will carry out practice from Mahalaxmi on the following dates :—Mondays, the 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th February.

The G. O. C., 6th (Poona) Division, will inspect the Corps on Monday the 17th February, at Mahalaxmi.

The G. O. C., Bombay Brigade, and the I. G. D., India, will inspect the Corps on the 17th February.

All members are requested to obtain leave to attend the parades on the above named dates.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Match 6, B. V. A. Rifle Association, will be fired at Ghat Koper on Sunday, 12th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a. m., and Colaba at 6-30 a. m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 6th Jan., 1913.

1. Orderly N C Officer for the week—Sergeant A E Baird.

2. Riding School for Recruits daily at 7-15 a.m.

3. Commanding Officer's Parade to-day Tuesday the 7th instant. Rendezvous at Church Gate Station 7-30 a. m. punctually.

Dress,—Drill Order Khaki, Carbins, swords and Bandoliers.

4. Wednesday next the 8th instant parade for Salsette Contingent. Rendezvous on the flats near the Jackal Club at 7 a. m. punctually.

Dress :—Mufti.

Regimental Saddles, Swords and Carbines.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut. Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse

11 Proficiency Class—A Proficiency Class will be held to-day Monday the 6th instant at 7 p. m. at Head Quarters, Council Road.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name, and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PAUL—Jan. 6, Cecil Dunlop, aged 49, late of E. D. Sassoon and Co. Funeral will leave his residence, F zil. Mazgaon Cemetery Road, near Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

PROSSER—GASCOYNE—December 18, at the Wesleyan Church, East Parade, Bangalore, by the Rev. A. Garland, Frederick John Prosser, Madras (Criminal Investigation Department), to Mildred Grace Gascoyne, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs George Talboys Gascoyne, and grand-daughter of the late Mr. Thomas George Talboys Gascoyne, Armagh, N. Ireland.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Legislative Council, Secretariat, 11-30 a. m.

Public meeting in the Town Hall to express abhorrence at the Bomb Outrage at Delhi on the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, 5-30.

Currimbhoy Mills and Ibrahimbhoy Pahani Mills, Extraordinary General Meetings, 13 Esplanade Road, 4 and 4-5 p. m.

"Maidania" 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.

Willison's Tented Shows at "Maidania," 9 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, three snows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim :—"There is not a quality of function, either of body or mind, that does not feel the influence of habit."—Paley.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden at 6 p.m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Macedonia" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. to-day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-1.
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	16-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-30	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mazagaon Express ...	12-20	14-35
Postal Express for Punjab	...	*
do do for Calcutta	...	*
do do for Madras	...	*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)	.....	12-0

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonser, V.D., and Officer, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March.....Europe United .....W Zeble
Corc, Marcia ed
Aris.....Il Pirata.....Ballisi
a Bolero .....Petit .....H. Savana
b Morceau cia Gavotte
.....Eglantine .....Clothilde
Selection.....The Pink Lady .....Caryll
Valse from Battle-
student .....Laura .....Millocker
Selection.....The Dollar Princess...Leo Fall
Characteristic ...The Uhlan's Call .....Eilenberg

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of Officers Commanding and Officers, the band of the 7th Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards will play the following programme of music at Maidania this evening under the direction of M. C. Cornfield, L. R. A. M., Bandmaster :—

First Programme.

March.....Birthday .....Chaps
Three Dances .....From Henry VIII.....German
Overture.....Tancredi .....Rossini
Valse .....Blue Danube .....Strauss
Selection .....Rem of Verdi .....Godfrey
Dance .....In the Shadows .....Finck
Valse .....Gipsy Love .....Lehar
Two Step .....Teddy Be ra .....Baldon

2nd Programme.

Spanish March.....San Lorenzo .....Chaps
Song .....The Rosary .....Nevin
Overture .....Zampa .....Herold
Suite .....La Feria .....Lacome
Valse .....Sunshine Girl .....Marney
Grand Selection ...Madame Butterfly ...Puccini
Indian Intermezzo..Kismet .....Marney
Cornet Solo.....Samson and Delilah...S. Saen
Patrol .....The V. S. A..... .....Corri

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—There will be a concert at the above on Tuesday (to-night) at 8-30 by Mrs. Wallace and a party of ladies and gentlemen, at which a collection will be taken. All are invited.

RADIO NOTICE.—The Karachi Radio-Telegraph Office has been in touch with the transport Dufferin since 12-30 a.m. yesterday. Radio-telegrams will be accepted up to 10 p.m. to-day.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of December was 681 of whom 566 were males and 115 females.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BAOWNAGAR.—A serious accident occured on the Kheralu Messana Section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway when the 63 up mixed which had left Taranga on Friday Hill, came to grief. Goods, vehicles and Engine were derailed. The Engine Driver was killed on the spot, while the 2nd fireman subsequently succumbed to this injuries.

KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of December, the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary, was 1,815. Among them the number of new admissions was 443, classified as stated below :—Khoja—Men 120, Women, 143, Children 180, total 443. The average daily attendance was 58.

BURNT WHILE LIGHTING A LAMP.—A Mahomedan woman named Shazader Bee, aged about 25 living in Mutton-street was lighting a lamp in her house on Sunday last, when her clothes accidentally caught fire, and before help could reach her she was severely burnt about her body. She is being treated at her home.

A BETROTHAL.—The betrothal ceremony of Mr. Sheelim Solomon, son of the late Major Solomon Daniel and a senior of the firm of Messrs. Sheelim and Co., Bombay, took place at "Esther College," Thana, on Saturday, the 4th instant. There were a large number of respectable guests from Bombay and Thana who, with music in attendance, were treated with rich refreshments before their departure.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails containing specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore per s. s. "Irchia will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Wednesday the 8th January.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s. s. "Itala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Thursday the 9th January.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenco Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Kaisanga" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on the 10th January.

THE DELHI OUTRAGE.—At the Public Meeting wich will take place in the Town Hall at 5-30 p. m. to-day to condemn the Delhi bomb outrage, H. E. the Governor has kindly consented to preside. The speakers to the several resolutions include H. H. the Aga Khar, the Hon. Sir Pherozesna M. Mehta, the Hon. Sir Chimbhai Madhavlal, the Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. Special accomodation will be reserved for ladies, who are cordially invited.

MISSING PROPERTY.—Narsoo Narsaya, a cashier employed by the Bombay Port Trust, who lives in Lady Jamsherji-road, Mahim, had his house broken into on Sunday night. One of the bars in a window was forced out by the thieves, who entered the drawing-room and were removing a large wooden box when Narsoo's daughter-in-law woke up. The two burglars thereupon dropped the box and ran away. The box contained property of the value of Rs. 6,000. Narsoo then woke up and found that three tin trunks had already been removed from the drawing-room to the compound, where had been were broken open ornaments, clothes, and currency-notes and cash, to, and despoiled of the total value of Rs. 2,635 To trace the burglars the assistance of a police dog was requisitioned. The dog followed the scent from the house, as far as Dadar, and there lost it.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS FRAMPTON AND MR. McGRATH.

In spite of numerous counter-attractions in Bombay, this popular pair is still the strong drawing card at the Excelsior. Last night they were as fresh and merry and bright as ever in another complete change of programme, and their reportoire of duets and waltzes seems inexhaustible. Both houses were crowded to their utmost capacity on Sunday, their matinees meeting with great success from the feminine and juvenile section of the community. Mr. McGrath gave two fine military songs—"A Sergeant of the Line," the humour of which was cleverly brought out; responding with "The Trumpeter" for an encore, a fine song with dramatic rhythm, to which his ringing tones did ever justice. Miss Frampton was as pretty and graceful as ever, trifling daintily and emoving gracefully in all her dancing. The new dances were enthusiastically encored last night, and particular mention must be made of "Alexander's Ragtime Band," in which are introduced the "Grizzly Hug" and the "Turkey Trot" which were effective. Altogether it was a delightful performance.

In the picture, "The Dandies Club," is a detective story in which the great Charlie Colme is defeated in spite of his having been warned of the objective of the robbery that had been planned and the occasion of its perpetration: the attention of the audience is riveted on the screen throughout the representation of the plot, as it is again in "Caesar Borgia," in spite of its imperfections; more particularly in historical details affording a remarkable page of history of the middle ages. Altogether the programme is an excellent one, to the success of which the Schiavoni troupe contribute with their clever and amusing acrobatic performances, as does also "Jim," who continues to keep the audience with him in his comicalities.

MISS MARIE HALL'S CONCERT.

Miss Marie Hall was given a striking instance of the manner in which her playing appeals to the public by the audiences at the orchestral concert at the Town Hall last night, when his Excellency the Governor's band played the accompaniments. The hall was once more packed, all the seats were occupied and there was practically no standing-room. There was an encore of every item in the programme without exception and flowers galore were presented to both ladies, Miss Hall and Miss Tillard.

SHANGHAI PLAYGOERS' CLUB.

Below, we publish the "Constitution" of the Shanghai Playgoers' Club to which Mr. Campbell Henderson referred in his letter to us published yesterday :—

1. The name of the Society shall be the Shanghai Playgoers' Society.

2. The objects of the Society shall be to promote and encourage interest in the Drama and Opera by such means (including co-operation with kindred societies) as the Committee may from time to time determine.

3. To seek to encourage professional companies to visit Shanghai more frequently and regularly, and endeavour to secure visits from more eminent performers than have hitherto "usually" come to the Far East.

4. The subscription shall be Four Dollars a year, or such other amount as shall be determined at the Annual General Meeting.

5. The Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held during October in each year, on a date to be fixed by the Committee.

6. The officers of the Society shall consist of an Honorary President, Two Honorary Vice-Presidents, a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Treasurer, supported by a Committee of not less than six or more than twelve members, the Officers being ex-officio members of the Committee, at any meeting of which five shall form a quorum.

7. The foregoing shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, but the Committee shall have power to fill any vacancies occurring during the year.

8. The motto of the Society shall be "The Play's the Thing," and Friday night shall be considered Playgoers' Night in each week.

9. No alteration or addition to this Constitution or to the Rules shall be made except at the Annual General, or an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society.

10. The Secretary shall at any time convene an Extraordinary General Meeting at the written request of not less than 20 members, at which meeting, or at any adjournment thereof, no other business shall be transacted than that for which the meeting was convened. Seven days' notice shall be given of such meeting and one third of the total membership shall constitute a quorum.

11. Any lady or gentleman may apply for membership for the Society, and may do so by sending in their application to the Secretary, who will submit it for approval to the Committee.

12. The Committee have power to suspend indefinitely any member for improper conduct.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 7th Jan. 1913.

13 Parades—The Maxim Gun Class of "A" Company will parade at Head Qrs. Council Road, at 7 a. m. to-day Tuesday the 7th and Thursday the 9th instant.

14.—Wednesday the 8th instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Uniform, shirts with caps.

Subject—Field Service Regulations, Part I, Outposts Sections 75 to 89.

16. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held from the 1st to 8th February 1913.

17. Meeting—There will be a meeting at head-Quarters at 7 p.m. to-day Tuesday 7th inst. to reorganise the Corps Rifle Club.

All former members of the Club and other members of the Corps who are interested in Rifle or Revolver shooting are invited to attend.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain, Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Corps sports will be held on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday the 11th January 1913.

Programme can be obtained from Officers Commanding Cos. or on application at Head-Quarters.

BOMBAY RACES.

Third Extra Meeting.

Saturday, January 4.

Entry closed at 4 p. m. on Monday, 6th January 1913.

THE JANUARY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr J C Smith's b aus g Duke of Lancaster
Mr W Homer's ch aus g Lord Reay
Mr R R S' b aus g Lord Carlyon.
Mr R R S' br e g Smirk by Pride—Mirk
Mr Julius Gove's br or bl aus g Transmigration
Mr M Goculdass' ch e g Forfeit
Mr Welman's b e g North
Mr Welman's br am g Bally Sand
Mr Welman's ch r g Mr Pedlar
Mr P B Avasia's b e g Vancouver
Mr F N Furdonji's b r m Yvette
Mr J Crawford's b e g Monsoon

THE BANDRA PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr W Homer's b a h Last Chance
Mr R R S' g a h Hammdoon
Mr Lion's ch a h Lord Durham
Mr Lion's ch a h Haify

FOR
Strength and Blood use the pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies.

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities*.

	Per Bottle Rs. a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 14
" Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5 8
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 11
Malvasia, White	2 15
Malvasia Gutland. Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3 0
" White do do	3 12
Port Wine, White old dry...	2 0
Port Wine, Red	2 0
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 4
TABLE WINES	
Mores, Vin de table, Red...	1 10
Demestica, Vin de table. Red	1 13
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	2 0
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)...	2 15
Mores, Vin de table, White	1 11
Demesaica, Vin de table, White	2 0
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage 1884	5 8
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 12
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 12
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 9
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	4 8
" 1895 (two crown)	5 8
" 1890 (Princes)...	7 0
" 1887 (Royal)	7 8

SOLE IMPORTERS
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.
20 ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Venice S. N. Co's steamer Caboto, 2,845 tons Captain A Pelegrin; sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Marquis Bacquehem 2,752 tons, Captain M. Franovish, will sail to-day for Trieste via Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Dunrobin 2,319 tons Captain W. E. Carr, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Alavi 2,324 tons, Captain J. S. Grey, sailed yesterday for Jeddha with a general cargo.

The B.I.S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 953 tons, Captain R. M. Cuthbush sailed on Monday for Karachi via Katiawar, Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Surada, 3,400 tons, Captain F. Alton, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Calcutta, December 13 via Coast ports with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 4 deck passengers.

The steamer, Kintail 2,252 tons, Captain R. M. Saunders arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Delagoa Bay December 20 with a cargo of coal.

The stamers Heliss 863 tons, Captain A. Koudsin arrived in harbour on Monday from Bankok, December 13, with a cargo of timber.

The steamer Ellen 2,974 tons, Captain O Jacobson sailed on Monday for Baltimore with a cargo of manganeseure.

The steamer Hymetus 2,984 tons Captain W. Macfarlain sailed on Monday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Umgeni 1,666 tons Captain A N Hagger sailed on Monday by for Rangoon ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt C E le Mesurier...R N Flagship
H M S Dalhousie...Comdr C G Sinclair ... Troopship
H M S Alert ... ... Comdr H C Somerville ...Sloop
H M S Sphinx ... ... Comdr Geo J Todd ....Spl Ser St

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JAN. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Himalya	3700	Evans	Shanghai	15-1	P & O Co
D&E Clan Macnhab	2953	Grenn...	Chitwong	8-1	J Finlay & Co
H Barala	1899	Batter			M M and Co
K Tot mi Maru	2464	Mocker	Kobe	10-1	T M & Co
M Ostmark	2961	Peter			T M & Co
N Moltkefels	3034	Schansider	Hamburg	7-1-13	W & A Graham & Co
N Navarra	2817	Milliken			T M & Co
O Penhale	2329	Poplam	Port Said	13-1	W & A G & Co
Q Dalhanna	2993	Fo han	Ko e de	6-1-13	T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Lord Ormsde	2528	Grieon		M M & Co
2 Circassia	4127	Osborne	Liverpool	6-1-13
3 Bregenz	2350	A perth	A Bloy	W & A Graham & C S N Co
4 Gymric	2538	Ravil	Genoa	13-3 W & A G & C.
5 Ischia	2481	Belsito Kobe		R Line
6 Scotia	7187	Mazatzini	G-nos	15-1 B Line
7 Marq Bacquiam	2752	Franovich	Trieste	7-1-13 A L S N Co
8 E F Ferdinand	3926	Lenes	Kobe	A L S N Co
9 Lieutenfels	3128	Wallporff	Karachi	12-1 W P A Grahm & Co
10&11 City of Paris	5915	Campbell &c		K N & Co
12&13 Macedonia	5245	Bennett	London	11-1-13 P & O Co
14 Kola	570	Elton	Eureh	M M and Co
15 Caboto	2346	allegring	Venice	S N Co
16 Alavi	2324	Gray	Jeddah	3-1 B & P S N Co P & O Dock
Edith	1815	Boching	Repairing	J M & Co M W D D
Pandua	2726	Rose		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
5	Kintail	Saunders	D G Bay, Dec 29
6	Surada	Allon	Calcutta, Dec 13
	Helen	Knudsen	Bangkok

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Lhasa	Cuthbush	Karachi, &c
	Analola	Nelson	Mormugoa
	Umgene	Hagger	Rangoon
	Hyneina	Macfarlane	Calcutta
	Ellen	Jacobsen	Baltimore
	Alavi	Grey	Jeddah
	Dunrobin	Carr	Calcutta
	Caboto	Pelegrini	Calcutta

The steamer Marquis Bacquehem, Captain Franovich, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Trieste &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Sicilia for Genoa &c.
" Himalaya for China &c.
" Hellos for Bangkok.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer "Gastein" left Trieste on the 31st ultimo, and is due here about the 18th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer "Olympia", homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 4th instant.

The German EastAfrica Line steamer "Praesident" sirved at Mombassa from Bombay on the 3rd inst. The same Co.'s steamer "Konig," left Mombassa for Bombay on the 4th instant.

The P and O steamer "Delta," left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on the 4th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of Attens's arrived at Marseilles homeward bound on the evening of the 1st instant.

THE
WHEEL O' FORTUNE.

NEW STORY
BY
LOUIS TRACY.

The "Bombay Gazette" has secured the serial rights of the new story by the well-known Anglo-Indian author, Mr. LOUIS TRACY. The second instalment will be published on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11TH.

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GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3. 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

THE
NOISELESS NAPIER,
THE PROVED BEST CAR.

"TATLER," 13th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars:

"The acme of perfection of design and finish."

"BYSTANDER," 6th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars:

"It is a wise policy that leaves the cheap vehicles to fight out their own salvation and develop a distinct type of car, in which price is subservient to the requirements of high grade."

With the British instinct for good work Messrs. D. Napier & Sons have, from the first, devoted all their attention to manufacturing real good cars. They have made quality paramount to all considerations.

To the motorist or would-be motorist of restricted means, we would remind them that it is the upkeep expenditure on a car which has to be considered and which really hurts. So do not forget that cars turned out purely "at a price" are not the most economical. NAPIER means proved economy in upkeep and a car obtainable at a moderate price, the special feature being

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 299 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 7th January 1913.

THE CRISIS IN THE BALKANS.

It was to be expected that the Powers would do all that they could to prevent the negotiations in London from failing; and their influence has in the meantime, prevailed. But it would be rash to conclude that the danger of a rupture is past or to imagine that the Balkan question is near settlement. The situation is as critical and the future of Turkey in Europe is as obscure as when the truce began. In the present state of our knowledge, sympathy will be with the Allies. The Turks asked for peace. The Allies were in effective occupation of the whole of Macedonia, and the Servians had begun with the consent of the inhabitants to administer the country. The Bulgarians had driven the Turks back on Chatalja, and were in possession of Tarace, with the exception of Adrianople, which they had contained and which may at any time fall through the simple lack of provisions. When Turkey therefore asked for an armistice preliminary to an enduring peace, the Allies had a right to expect that the Porte would surrender all claim to Macedonia or to Thrace up to the Chatalja lines. But the Turks claimed to have the selection of a Governor for Macedonia and to retain the vilayet of Adrianople in their own immediate possession. It was recognized that they were asking for more than they looked to get; but whether, as was cynically suggested, they did not wish peace, and were trying to gain time for recuperation, or whether they hoped to gain something by their demands, is not yet clear. The chief difficulty of a difficult question is to know if anyone is backing Turkey. The Bulgarians will know; but the currents of conflicting interests still run so strongly in the Balkans, that hardly anyone else understands how things are going. If there is no one behind Turkey, it may be assumed that the Porte will give in and accept the Allies' terms. Turkey cannot stand against the opinion of Europe as well as against the armies of the Allies. The reluctance of the Turks to surrender territory that they have ruled, and a city that they have held for five hundred years, is easily understood and sympathized with. Adrianople was their first capital in Europe, and its loss now would be a wound to their pride less painful only than the surrender of Constantinople itself. But the stars in their courses have fought against the Turks; and it may be better for them to accept their adversaries' conditions now lest a worse thing befall. Europe including even Russia, is at present in the mood to leave them in possession of Constantinople, but if the Bulgarians push through Chatalja to Constantinople, they will probably be asked to remain there. Bulgaria does not want to do so. Events have confirmed us in the opinion which we formed at the outbreak of hostilities that the Bulgarians are fighting for a much bigger stake than the administration of Macedonia; and if this view is correct, the friendship of the Turks or an alliance with them is still ultimately necessary to the Bulgarians' designs. This will lead them to meet Turkish wishes as far as the Allies and the opinion of Europe will allow them to go. So that up to now the indications favour peace.

The Legislative Council. The present meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council is not an important one from the legislative point of view, but its first session yesterday presented a good many interesting features. In the first place it was the first meeting of the council since a new election, and one naturally looked for the changes which had occurred since the first enlarged council for the Presidency of Bombay had been di-solved. The number of changes was in fact extraordinary; it was almost a new council. Looking around for old faces one found them with difficulty, although one was easily descernible—that of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who has the distinction of being "Father of the Council." The extent of the changes may be judged from the fact that of 21 elected members who sat in the last Council, only eight had been returned, while amongst the nominated members, the amount of change was equally great, for His Excellency in his opening address expounded the policy of change, and showed how thoroughly he had carried it out. His Excellency regards the Council as a valuable training ground for men of public affairs, and considers that the interests of the Presidency are best served if as many men as possible receive that training. At the same time His Excellency has given a signal mark of his confidence in the Council, and it is a striking testimony to the efficiency of the new councils, that the Governor, than whom no one has had a better opportunity of judging them, should be prepared to display so much trust in them. This mark is the fact that instead of including amongst his nominations fourteen officials, as the rules entitle him to do, he contented himself with seven only. Thus the constitution of the new Council is, Europeans, 18; Indians, 30; official members (including ex-officio), 13; non-official, 35; a proportional composition, which as the Governor truly remarked would have been regarded a very few years ago as impossible.

Invasion Scares "Can Germany Invade England?" is the title of a clear and concise presentment of the possibilities and probabilities entailed by so remote a contingency as invasion written by that veteran, Colonel H. B. Hanna, the author of "The History of the Second Afghan War" and of other lucid and instructive military works. The book is published by Methuen and Co. Its simple, direct style, while testifying to the sincerity of the writer, enables the reader to grasp the argument which is stated baldly, that an invasion of England by Germany, is a weird nightmare due to ill-digested ideas. No doubt as a useful study of various war problems, the military experts of both nations have considered such a campaign in all its bearings, and it is more than probable that sheets of foolscap in the German War Office, and perhaps in Whitehall, have been covered with calculations of the number of men, horses, guns and general impediments necessary and available for an undertaking of such magnitude. The means for conveying the invaders across the sea being a most important item in these calculations must also be in some German official pigeonhole, should any one of the suspected spies wandering round the Fatherland have the luck to find it. Colonel Hanna begins by showing that England is not in the parlous state that those who tremble for her future would have us believe. Her geographical position is strong in that it is unique and he contends that her resources for defence of that position and of the commerce as well as of the lives and liberties of her subjects "surpass those of her most powerful competitors." The plea that her utility to other countries through the industry and ingenuity of her inhabitants makes it unlikely that any—especially Germany, whose commercial exchange with Great Britain runs into a million sterling—would sin against self-interest in seeking a cause of quarrel, is not, he admits, the strongest part of the argument against the likelihood of invasion. Indeed we have seen that the temptation to cut off one's nose to spite one's face has proved as disturbing to angry nations as to individuals. England's safety lies in her Naval strength and in the scientific distribution of her Navy "in accord with principles of strategy."

No refutation of the theory that Germany could, with entire ease, invade England would be useful without an authoritative statement of the means at Germany's disposal for that daring proceeding and of the resources that the island in danger of invasion could command. Therefore we have a plain comparison of the German Navy with our own. Giving the positions and strength of the different squadrons, it is proved that numerically, the British are easily in the ascendant, and that British warships are not, as in the olden days, "scattered here and there as with a pepper-box," but that the value of each naval base has been duly thought out and the necessary number of battleships stationed there. The "Soul of the ships," that is, their manning, is shown to be well in hand, and the question of the employment of the mercantile marine in case of emergency as an auxiliary—by both nations—is not neglected. Colonel Hanna, after a serious study of all these points, comes to the cheery conclusion that "in case of war breaking out between the two countries, not a single German man-of-war, not a single German merchant ship, not a single German fishing-smack could leave or enter a German port, and her ocean-borne trade would cease to exist." This is a bold saying and one that in its way is as extreme as the view held by that other distinguished veteran, Lord Roberts, who proclaims incessantly that England must have conscription or resign her high place in the committee of nations. To return to the possibility of the invasion of England. The idea, when France was the suspected enemy, has been already the subject of a Royal Commission and Mr. Balfour, then Prime Minister and President of the Defence Committee, declared that an openly organised invasion of the country or a surprise attack was impossible, simply because the number of vessels needed to carry 100,000 men could not be concealed from the invaders. For some years now Germany is the supposed delinquent and Lord Roberts, in 1908, in 1911, and again in 1912, has expressed the gloomy belief that 200,000 men could be collected, embarked and conveyed to selected parts on the English Coast, while the British fleet was elsewhere, and the attention of British Admirals diverted from their business. The retired Commander-in-Chief General Bronsart von Schellendorf quoted as admitting that "the advantage of gaining the command of the sea, at least for a time, and thereby making possible the transport of troops by sea, may justify the loss of our own fleet." These be strong words, but they were not written apropos of the invasion of England.

That a sufficient number of troops, under cover of any ordinary or extraordinary manœuvres, could be collected on the German coast, and brought with the horses, guns, material, food supplies and all the necessary impediments to the great fleet of ships required to transport them to England without attracting the notice of the British Intelligence Department is asking a large measure of simplicity in the average man. Further, the theory that even with wind and weather permitting, the same troops, their arms and equipment could land on the English coast and take the country by surprise is only fit for the first act in a burlesque opera. The gifted author of "The Riddle of the Sands" has much to answer for. That interesting tale, in its fetching realism, has upset the balance of many a peace-loving reader and convinced him of the romantic possibility therein pursued in the most charming manner. Even supposing that such a surprise could be effected is it not pretty certain that British Admirals would wake up in time to hem in the invaders or destroy their transports, while the home garrisons would as certainly meet and fight the foreign foe if and when he landed. The four conditions supposed by Lord Roberts when he discussed the subject of invasion, viz., that a large part of the British Navy would be absent from the British coasts, that a large force would have been sent to some far oversea dominion, that the invasion would be a surprise one, when no cloud obscured the brow of England or Germany, and finally that the invaders should number 150,000, are all waived aside by Colonel Hanna with a comforting optimism and a reliance on authoritative figures that support his view. Even if the first and second conditions existed, there would still be left in British waters, sufficient men-of-war to attack the invading force, and in England sufficient troops to repel the invaders; the third condition that of surprise he easily disposes of, for the invading army would require such a fleet of ships to convoy it across the North Sea or German Ocean as would indubitably attract the attention of the dullest fisherman in its waters, let alone some wide-awake British Captain or Admiral. Finally, the very enormous body of 150,000 men would so overtax German shipping resources, mercantile and naval, that their transport would be in the nature of an impossibility. Colonel Hanna does not consider the probability of an invasion by a small number of men, he confines himself to the scheme as adumbrated by Lord Roberts, and those who think with him, and is satisfied that Englishmen may sleep peacefully, free from dreams of invasion, relying as hitherto on a powerful Navy and a brave if limited Army.

Port of Calcutta. The operations of the Calcutta Port Trust are constantly growing, and during 1911-1912, another record was broken. The resolution, which the Government of Bengal has just issued, shows that the income of the Trust amounted to Rs. 1,35,71,893 against Rs. 1,28,26,171 in 1910-11, which was the highest previously earned. The earnings of all sections of the Trust showed increases except the dry docks and the riverside transit sheds. The reduction in the wharfage rates and rents in connection with these docks and sheds affected the income of the year to the extent of about a lakh of rupees. The largest increase was at the wet docks, although there was a deficiency in the exports of coal of 200,728 tons, for the exports of other articles rose to a-high figure. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,33,20,425 against Rs. 1,28,23,770 in the previous year, and there was thus a surplus of income over expenditure on the year's work of Rs. 2,51,468. Two hundred and ninety-one vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,024,682 were accommodated at the jetties as compared with 285 vessels with a tonnage of 967,828 during the preceding year. The traffic at the jetties, although the imports of sugar are now handled at the Docks, has shown a continuous increase, the amount of cargo handled having risen in 10 years from 530,000 tons to 895,419 tons, the figure for the year under review. The increase of traffic will necessitate further expenditure on jetties and sheds during the present year. The riverside portion of the Mint premises having been acquired, the construction of warehouses north of the Howrah bridge for the benefit of inland vessels and rail-borne traffic will now be undertaken. These improvements will eventually render more space available at the jetties for the handling of foreign imports. The total number of vessels entering the port also showed a material increase. They numbered 1706 with a gross tonnage of 6,762,228 against 1,668, having a gross tonnage of 6,370,238, in the previous year. These interesting figures only confirm in the view that Calcutta has small reasons, except sentimental ones, for wailing so loudly over the transfer of the capital to Delhi.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the outward Mails of the 27th ultimo left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

A DEATH from what is believed to be plague, took place at Agasil Indigo Behar Concern, Behar, where an assistant, named Mr. Kemp, died on December 26th.

MR. FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM has been elected to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General by the Muhammadan Community in the Presidency of Bombay. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C. I. E., and Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C. I. E have been elected to be Additional Members by the Non-Official Members of the Legislative Council.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

NEW ZEALAND & DEFENCE.

Federal Portrait Gallery.

RAILWAY GAUGE QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, DEC. 23.

Speaking at a banquet tendered to him prior to his departure for England Mr. Allen Minister of Defence in New Zealand, said Australia had done more than its part of the naval programme laid down by the Imperial Conference in 1909. If they carried out that programme they would be carrying out the idea of an Imperial fleet in the Pacific. New Zealand at present was doing its part. It was finding a quarter of a million a year. What developments might take place he was not able to say, but what had been taking place recently had perhaps been the greatest development anyone could possibly have anticipated. Canada was about to present three battleships to the mother country. They could be certain that Canada had realised that the policy she had been carrying on in the past was one she could not carry on in the future. She was prepared to accept the burden of added responsibility and to take her place in Empire control of the Atlantic and Pacific. The problem was where Great Britain was to be the controlling authority, but whatever development might take place, they all had to face the enormous problems of the control of the fleet, wherever it might be. It seemed to him an absolute necessity, if they in these southern seas desired to keep open their trade routes, that they should establish a fleet in the South Pacific as well as one in the Atlantic, and he thought the burden of such a fleet should be borne by those who lived in the Pacific. There was no reason why Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, and even India, should not take part in the defence of the Pacific. Thereupon came the question of control. One of the difficulties Australians had and which must be faced, was the building up of a local navy not simply for local purposes. They had to realise that if the fleet was to be efficient it could only be effective by placing it under one control. He looked forward to the day when the Australian, Canadian, and New Zealand units would all be joined together under one control for the defence of the Pacific. He had no doubt that a solution of the difficulty would be found. Referring to the land forces, Mr. Allen said the time had come when they ought to organise an expeditionary force. They could not tell when the moment might come when some country might need 8,000 or 10,000 men, armed and equipped in such a way that they might be instantly grafted on to a greater organisation. He hoped the time was not far distant when they would be in a position to send away from New Zealand if the need should arrive as perfectly a trained force as it was possible for them to equip. It would be useless to organise an expeditionary force unless they were able to make it efficient. That was one of the great questions that were occupying the minds of many of many them in New Zealand, the motherland, Canada, and Australia.

THE FEDERAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

The final draft of the terms and conditions under which Commissions are to be granted for the painting of portraits for the Federal Gallery has now been agreed upon, and the committee hopes that a start will soon be made with the painting of the portraits. Each portrait is to be painted in oil colors on canvas, and is to be framed when completed. The artist before proceeding to paint a portrait is to submit to the Art Advisory Board a preliminary sketch of the head in black and white charcoal or other medium, showing an accurate drawing of the portraits and the proposed pose, and is to carry out any alteration desired by the board before starting the painting. The board reserves the right to acquire preliminary sketches other than those submitted by the artists who receive commissions, upon payment of £5 5 for each preliminary sketch. The artist is to provide his own studio, paints, oil, canvas, and other materials required. The canvas and plants are to be of the best quality, and a sample of canvas of the grade to be used will be provided by the board. The canvas sizes for portraits are approximately as follow :—Life size, full length, 90 in. 52 in.; three-fourths life size, 60 in. x 36 in.; bust, 36 in. x 30 in.; sitting sizes to be at the discretion of the artist, but not to be square. The fees to be paid to the artist for painting are in accordance with the following scale :—Full size portrait, £250; half or three-quarter size protrait, £150; bust, £120; replica from existing protrait, in oils or from photograph, £150. The artist is to provide a frame for the portrait, but the design of the frame will be provided for by the board. The cost of the frame is not to exceed £25 in the case of a full-length size portrait, or £15 for a three-quarter or bust size portrait. The artist, on accepting a commission is to give and undertaking in writing that he will complete the work within the time specified therein, and he is to complete the work within that time, unless the board sees fit to grant an extension of time on account of an unforeseen event causing a delay, in which case the work is to be completed within the extended time. The board will, to the best of its ability, facilitate sittings by the person whose portrait is to be painted, if alive, and, so far as it is able, will supply photographs, or sketches of the person if deceased. Mr. Bertram Mackenall, the well-known sculptor, has been asked to act as the representative of the Art Advisory Board in London. The postraits are to be painted in the following order :—The late Sir Henry Parkes, Sir Edmund Barton, the late Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, the Chief Justice (Sir Samuel Griffith), Lord Dudley, Lord Denman, Mr. Deakin, Mr. J. C. Watson, Sir George Reid, Mr. Fisher, Sir Albert Gould, Senator Turley, Mr. C. C. Salmon, Mr. C. McDonald, the late Marquis of Linlithgow, the late Lord Northcote, the late Sir Richard Baker, and the late Sir Frederick Holder.

NAVAL CADETS WHO WERE DISCHARGED.

Five of the cadets, who entered the Royal Military College at Duntroon about a year ago, have been informed that their presence will not be required when studies are resumed next year. Neither the names of the boys nor the reasons for their discharge have been disclosed, but the Minister of Defence pointed out that in certain circumstances the department had the right to discharge students. If it should be considered that a youth was not likely to make a good officer he might be discharged, or for some physical disability, or for lack of a commanding personality or a variety of other causes. It was inevitable he added that some of the cadets would prove to be unsuitable from time to time. About 30 per cent, were discharged every year from the West Point Academy in the United States. The vacancies credited by the discharge of the five cadets will be filled by the appointment of a similar number from among the boys who have passed the necessary examinations. While the defence authorities have reserved the right to discharge any of the boys, parents or guardians who desire to secure the release of a boy from college are compelled to pay £50 during the first year, £75 during the second year, and higher amounts, according to the period the boy has been at college.

NEW PLAN OF DEALING WITH DRILL SHIRKERS.

The Minister of Defence is determined that drill shirkers shall not be permitted to escape their obligations. It was announced a few weeks ago that arrangements were being made for the utilisation of military barracks as places of detention for those cadets who were committed to custody for neglecting to fulfil the duties imposed upon them by the universel training regulations. The scheme has now been completed, and the details announced by Senator Peace.

The Minister stated that action was to be taken under sub-section 7 of section 135 of the Defence Act against those senior cadets who during the year 1911-12 neglected to comply with the provisions of section 127 (b) of the Act, and who were committed by a court of summary jurisdiction to the custody of a prescribed officer for a time corresponding in duration to the time which would be taken up in rendering the personal service required, and who wilfully neglected to obey an order of the court. In lieu of being arrested without warrant, a fresh summons would be taken out by the area officer, each offender being charged that he, "being a person lawfully committed to the custody of the prescribed authority and being released from custody did fail to return to such custody contrary to section 135 of the Defence Acts of the Commonwealth of Australia. The training will be conducted by non-commissioned officers of the permanent forces; a progressive syllabus will be prepared for each party undergoing detention. For the present action will be taken in accordance with these instructions only at Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne, to provide for any whose cases might be dismissed by the Court 35 prosecutions will be brought on on each occasion. An adjournment will be asked for in the case of all in excess of 25 committed, which for the present will be the maximum number of defaulters in any one party to be committed to detention. As soon as one party has been dealt with similiar action will be taken with other offenders in parties of 25. Immediately the cadets arrive at the barracks steps will be taken to inform their parents or guardians in writing by messenger of the period for which they are committed, and the hours during which visitors may be admitted. Arrangements will be made whereby senior cadets in custody may be visited at suitable hours by their parents or guardians at a time when training is not being proceeded with. No visit will be allowed to exceed 15 minutes. Divine service will be conducted within the barracks on Sundays. Books, magazines, and newspapers will be allowed if provided by relatives or from some other source.

BREAK OF GAUGE.

The Premier, in House of Assembly on December 13, tabled the report of the Royal Commission appointed on February 9, 1910, to enquire concerning the necessity for a uniform railway gauge. "The appointment of the Commission was due to an agitation which was started at Mallala, and spread throughout the towns of the lower north, for an extension of the narrow gauge railways from Balaklava to Adelaide and Port Adelaide. So great was the dissatisfaction with the handling of goods and livestock at Hamley Bridge and Terowie that it was contended that the construction of a railway from Balaklava through Mallala to Adelaide was justified to obviate it. We are in agreement with most of these witnesses as to the desirability of abolishing the break-of-gauge, but in view of the certainty of the uniform gauge for Australia being either 4ft. 8 3-4 in. or 5 ft. 3 ins. we cannot entertain the idea of bringing the 3 ft. 6-in. lines nearer to the city. We believe in the policy enunciated by the railways Commissioner that as opportunity offers the 3 ft. 6 in. lines should be converted to a wider gauge, and the break-of-gauge be kept as far from the city as possible." "In our commission we were asked to enquire into an report upon—(1) The best means of overcoming the difficulties and damage in connection with the transfer of live stock and merchandies from narrow-gauge lines to broad gauge lines in the State; (2) as bearing on the break of gauge at Hamely Bridge; the proposal for the extension of the narrow-gauge lines from Balaklava via Mallala southward. "Replying to these questions we beg to say—(1) That so far as we have been able to discover no satisfactory means has yet been devised of overcoming the difficulties in connection with the transfer of goods and live stock at break-of-gauge stations, and that damage can only be prevented by the utmost care being taken. (2) That is not advisable to extend the narrow-gauge lines from Blaklava via Mallala southward. "With respect to those questions, we, however, recommend :—(1) That a responsible officer of the Railway Department, in addition to the check porters, should supervise the work of transfer at each break of gauge station. (2) That a railway should be constructed on the 5 ft. 3 in. gauge from Salisbury to Balaklava, on a route to be determined by the Railways Standing Committee, with a view to its extension via Brinkworth, Crystal Brook, Warnertown, and Port Germein to Port Augusta. We further recommend :—(3) That in all future railway construction work provision should be made as far as practicable for the lines being ultimately converted to the 4ft. 8 1-2 in. gauge, in view of the probability of that being adopted as the uniform gauge for Australia. (4) That in view of the proposal to connect Mount Gambier with the Victorian railway system the railway line from Mount Gambier to Wolseley should be converted to the 5 ft. 3 in. gauge as soon as possible. (5) That the Railways Commissioner be instructed to give a practical test to the method invented by Mr. B. F. Lloyd, of Cherry Gardens, for facilitating the transfer of goods at break of gauge stations".

THE BABY BONUS.

Claims for the Federal Government's maternity allowance are now coming in freely, last week's figures carying the total number to 13,3653. Of these, however, 74 have been rejected and 1,739 are still the subject of correspondence, owing to certain informalities, so that the number actually paid is 11,552 involving a sum of £57,760. As with most statistics, New South Wales and Victoria, owing to, their larger populations, are responsible for considerably more than 50 per cent.

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PERSIAN ROUTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 4.

News from Persia shows that one of the trade routes which has been most unsafe during the past year, and still remains so, is that through the Bakhtiari country in the west.

[* Telegraph to Perth W.A.]

FAVOURABLE PORTENTS.

NEGOTIATIONS NOT TO BE BROKEN OFF.

Adrianople's Fall believed Imminent.

FEELING AGAINST RENEWAL OF WAR.

Importunities of Turkish Militarism.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 5.

Reuter is informed that, as a result of the advice which the Powers tendered to-day, peace negotiations will not be broken off to-morrow. This does not imply any change of view regarding Adrianople, but it is expected that Turkey will propose a new frontier to-morrow.

The fall of Adrianople is believed to be imminent.

BELGRADE, JAN. 5.

An official paper publishes a vehement protest against the tendencies which have lately been manifested, to enlarge an autonomous Albania at the expense of Servia. The paper declares that Servia will not submit.

TURKISH AGITATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 6.

The intervention of officers is again threatening a political crisis. It is stated that a deputation, representing 150 officers from Chatalja, has arrived here to urge the appointment of Izzet Pasha, Chief of the Staff, as Minister for War, in place of Nazim Pasha.

WISER COUNSELS.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The conferences among the Peace Delegates and diplomatists on Saturday and Sunday have apparently had the effect of inducing a calmer frame of mind all round. The Turks will to-day propose new concessions and negotiations will continue. Both Turkey and the Allies equally appreciate the fact, which the Powers have emphatically urged upon them, that the resumption of hostilities will entail the most dangerous complications. The Powers will not intervene until Adrianople surrenders, which it is expected to do, at the outside, in ten days. It is believed that the Turkish Government is desirous of relieving itself of responsibility before its own people by perforce yielding to United Europe.

"HABLUL MATIN" SPECIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

The following is the translation of a cable received by the "Hablul Matin" dated Constantinople, January 3. National feeling and the opposition of the military authorities predominate in the Cabinet. The peace terms are not acceptable. The Ægean Sea Islands and Adrianople will not be ceded The Turkish military and naval strength is good. Thirty-three warships and 300,000 well-spirited men are ready. Counsels from Moslems point out the indispensability of the union of all Ottomans.

GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

Herr von Jagow for the Post of Secretary.

BERLIN, JAN. 5.

It is semi-officially announced that the appointment of Herr von Jagow, Ambassador in Rome, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is probable. This may be regarded as indicating that Herr Jagow's hesitation has been overcome and that he has accepted the post. The hesitation was due to his health, which the Italian climate suits better than Berlin.

Herr Jagow is aged 49. He enjoys the special favour of the Kaiser, having won high commendation for his ability and tact during the earlier months of the Turco-Italian war, when the relations between Italy and Germany were strained owing to the German public's sympathy with Turkey.

Prince von Bulow once described Herr Jagow as the ablest among the younger German diplomatists. He has an elegant polished bearing, contrasting markedly with his predecessor's direct methods.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

The Utterances of General Hertzog.

DURBAN, JAN. 6.

Sir Thomas Watt, Member of the Ministry, addressing his constituents, said that in the event of the necessity for taking sides, "English and Dutch alike would say, 'South Africa first and the Empire second,' but where the Government disagreed with General Hertzog was in his gratuitously saying, in effect, that, as soon as we had squeezed the last ounce of benefit from Britain, we should proclaim our independence. The recent speech of General De Wet showed that the spirit of Kruger was still living, and he warned General de Wet that his politics would lead the country to ruin and war.

SIR GEORGE WHITE.

Proposed Memorial in London.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

An influential committee, including Mr. Haldane, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Roberts, Lord Charles Beresford, Mr. Harcourt, Colonel Seely Mr. Bonar Law, the Lord Mayor and the Bishop of London has issued an appeal for funds for a national memorial to Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith, and former Commander-in-Chief in India, to take the form of a statue in London.

The papers warmly support the proposal.

THE COMING BUDGET.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that, mainly owing to the increased cost of shipbuilding and the under-estimation of cost of the Insurance Act, the Budget will amount approximately to two hundred millions sterling.

CHINA AND TIBET.

"Times" on Britain's False Position.

THE REMEDY.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The *Times*, discussing the Chinese action with reference to Tibet, says: "Yuan Shi Kai and his advisers think that Britain will not face another expedition to Lhasa. They make a miscalculation. Britain will certainly not tolerate any further violation of treaty rights; and the best way of terminating for ever Chinese attempts to assert sovereignty over Tibet is to send a British representative to Lhasa. Britain is in a false position when stress is laid on our right to maintain independent relations with Tibet, while all communications go to Lhasa via Peking."

THE INSURANCE ACT.

Ineffectual Struggles of the Doctors.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

Although the struggle between the British Medical Association and the Insurance Commissioners still continues, it appears probable that sufficient doctors will be obtained in the vast majority of the districts. In many places doctors, after refusing to serve, have agreed to work the Act provisionally.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The opinion is generally held that Mr. Lloyd-George has succeeded in "dishing the doctors" over the Insurance Act. Many, who had to hitherto refused, have now joined the panels, fearing to be ousted by outsiders. Strong opposition, however, still exists in London, and a big protest meeting against what are described as "Mr. Lloyd-George's unfair methods of intimidation," will be held to-morrow.

THE PANAMA QUESTION.

Mr. Taft Fears Moral Pressure at the Hague.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 6.

It has now transpired that President Taft does not favour arbitration of the Panama Canal question by the Hague, but rather by a special board composed of the equal number of American and British citizens. It is stated that he expressed the view that at the Hague, the moral pressure adverse to America on the tribunal would be enormous, as all Europe was interested in the tolls question.

THE "CLAN MACKENZIE."

LONDON, JAN. 6.

About seven hundred tons of cargo have been brought to Gibraltar from the "Clan Mackenzie," and discharged.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The death is announced of Field Marshal Count Schlieffen, who was for fifteen years Chief of German General Staff.

THE MADRAS JAIL RIOT.

Evidence at the Magisterial Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 6.

To-day, at the Egmore Police Court, before Mr. F. D. Bird, commenced the trial of Andi Baig and twenty-six other prisoners alleged to be implicated in the recent riot at the Madras Penitentiary. The accused were all charged with rioting armed with deadly weapons, and with an attempt to commit murder. Inspector F. Hertnell of the Madras City Police, within whose jurisdiction the Penitentiary is situated, was the first witness examined. At the instance of the Court, the interpreter translated the evidence of Inspector Hartnell into Tamil, to the prisoners, to enable them to cross-examine the witness if they so desired. None of the prisoners had any question to ask, but one of them remarked that only four prisoners had participated in the riot, and that it was a mystery where so many weapons had come from. His Worship remarked that the prisoners would be allowed to make any statements they desired at the proper time.

Capt. J. P. Cameron, I. M. S., Superintendent of the Penitentiary, was the next witness. He gave evidence as to what had occurred on the morning of the 27th November when he was going round on his inspection. His evidence was also translated to the prisoners. In cross-examination by the prisoner Andi Baig, Capt. Cameron said he had never struck the prisoner at any time. The second accused, Andi Baig alleged that on the day previous to the riot the Superintendent had struck certain prisoners with a stick, but Capt. Cameron, in answer to the Court, denied this. In answer to the third accused, Capt. Cameron said he had himself seen the accused with a stick in his hand and had not been told so by any of the warders.

The evidence of Mr. Minchall, jailor was then taken.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, JAN. 6.

It is believed that Sardar Daljit Singh, who was returned by non-official votes to the Supreme Legislative Council had secured five Mahomedan, two Sikh and one European votes, as against six votes secured by the Hon. Mr. Shadilal. The other Punjab members to the Viceroy's Council are Baba Gurbakhah Bedi, representative of the Punjab landholders, and Capt. Umar Hyat Khan Tiwana, of the Mahomedans, both of whom are nominated members.

KARACHI PORT TRUST ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI JAN, 6.

A Bill embodying the amendments proposed in the Karachi Port Trust Act is under preparation in the Marine Department of the Bombay Government, and when it is ready, it will be forwarded for the approval of the Karachi Port Trust.

INDIA AND NAVAL DEFENCE.

"Madras Mail's" Views gain High Support.

EXPOSED TRADE ROUTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 6.

Important interviews with Lord Charles Beresford and Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle are published by the *Madras Mail*, whose London correspondent has been discussing with those authorities the proposals for the defence of India's sea-borne trade, and participation in the general naval defence of the Empire, made by the *Madras Mail* in its leading article of November 20.

Lord Charles Beresford said:—I entirely agree with the suggestion that more cruisers should be placed along our trade routes. It is a policy I have steadily advocated. Now, however, that we have gone Dreadnought-mad the Admiralty is not troubling themselves to construct in its due proportion the necessary complement of smaller ships to ensure the full efficiency of these larger vessels. It is all very well to say we should primarily be supreme in the Mediterranean when considering the defence of India and India's trade, and I agree that we should, since the Mediterranean is the gateway to the Near East. But it is not enough absolutely to safeguard our trade, and by our foolish adhesion to the Declaration of London we have exposed our commerce all over the world to risks of being attacked by an enemy's merchantmen transformed into warships on high seas. To cope with tactics of this nature, to which assuredly any naval opponents we may have will resort, fast cruisers should undoubtedly in adequate numbers be stationed in Indian waters. There is no doubt that the *Madras Mail* is doing good service by calling attention to the extremely reduced condition of the East Indian Squadron in point of cruisers, and there will be no one who will not welcome the suggestion that India should make a contribution for naval purposes, based on the value of her sea-borne trade. It would be the best method of insurance she could have and I cannot too strongly point out that, failing adequate cruiser provision in time of war, the trade of Great Britain and the Empire would virtually cease. Even now the shipper is timid and rates of insurance are high. I tremble to think what they would be in time of war."

THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

Somewhat similar views were expressed to the *Madras Mail's* London correspondent by Sir Edmund Fremantle, who said of the East Indies Squadron: "The vessels are for the most part old and unsuitable. I have never liked cruisers of the "P" class. They are of insufficient size for the machinery they have to carry, and they have not proved suitable for very hot climates. What we want is to station some cruisers of the "Weymouth" or "Gloucester" class in Indian waters. They are not large ships, but they are quite adequate for their purpose, and would be quite sufficient to deal with any hostile vessels, which might attempt to intercept our commerce. As the *Madras Mail* is raising the matter, it might very usefully enquire as to what is being done in India to provide for the fitting-out of ships in time of war with stores and ammunition. This question of adequate stores is of the utmost importance, in view of what will happen under the declaration of London. The Admiral added that the peril to Indian trade would be what is known as "in and out" methods of transforming vessels, of converting them into warships on the high seas, and regarding them as merchantmen when they go into port for coal and water.

Mr. Burgoyne, M. P., who was also interviewed, differed on the questions of method from the *Madras Mail*, but expressed his great interest in the subject and urged that India should come in with the rest of the Empire in the unit scheme and supply ships for an Eastern patrol.

The *Madras Mail*, commenting on the above interviews, points to the agreement of the three authorities on the danger from transformed merchantmen, to which it had previously drawn special attention.

THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 6.

The Viceregal Lodge bulletin, at 8-30 a.m. to-day says:—The Viceroy's general condition is good and the wounds are healing well. His Excellency was again able to walk about the garden yesterday.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, to be held on Wednesday, a resolution will be adopted, expressing indignation at the Delhi outrage and praying for the speedy recovery of the Viceroy.

THE CUTCHHI MEMON UNION.

The members of this Union sent a telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor General of India, Delhi, as follows:—"The Cutchhi Memon Community have learnt with great indignation and horror the news of the dastardly outrage upon his Excellency the Viceroy and are most thankful that the attempt proved unsuccessful. The Cutchhi Memon Union of Bombay for all the members of the Catchhi Memon community prays for his Excellency's speedy recovery."

A telegram was also sent to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay:—"The Cutchhi Memon Union of Bombay for all the members of the Catchhi Memon Community offers the hearty congratulations of H. E. the Governor of Bombay for the Peerage conferred by his Gracious Majesty and prays that may God grant his Excellency long life and good health to enjoy the title."

The following reply to a telegram sent on 24th ultimo by the Anjuman Ziya-ul-Islam has been received from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—"Many thanks for message of sympathy sent by Anjuman Ziya-ul-Islam, Bombay, which will be laid before Viceroy on his recovery. I am sure he will greatly appreciate it."

MEETING AT PAREL.

A crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Parel was held last Sunday afternoon at Dutta Samaj's Mandir near the old Government House, to express honour and abhorance at the dastardly outrage on the persons of Lord and Lady Hardinge. The president and other leading persons expressed their regret at the criminal outrage, and offered prayers of gratitude for the providential escape of their Excellencies and wished his Excellency long life and a speedy recovery. The president was authorised to send a telegraphic message to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy expressing the congratulations of the Parel villagers on his Excellency's providential escape, and their repugnance and abhorrence at the dastardly outrage, and wishing his Excellency a speedy recovery and long life.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Motor Transport.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 20.

I HAVE in previous letters referred to the two schemes, which have been instituted by the War Office for obtaining the aid for mobilization purposes of commercial motor-owners and manufacturers in the United Kingdom. By the latest accounts it seems that things are not going well, and that one scheme has practically failed, whilst the other is likely to suffer from an unfortunate misunderstanding. The advantages offered by the adoption of a systematic scheme of motor transport in the place of the existing unsatisfactory system of horse draught is fully recognised in Whitehall, and needs no demonstration to your military readers. After numerous experiments and consultations with motor experts, the War Office formulated two schemes intended to secure the co-operation of commercial owners in the provision of an effective motor fleet for emergency purposes The first consisted of the offer of a subsidy to motor lorries already in existence, and the second of a subsidy with the option of purchase to the owners of vehicles built according to certain approved types. In order to establish these types, the War Office arranged a series of trials, in which manufacturers were invited to take part. This second scheme, rich in possibilities and capable, theoretically, of providing a fleet of standardised vehicles with interchangeable parts, has so far failed in practice. Amongst the twenty odd large firms of manufacturers of motors for commercial purposes, one only has passed the trials and a second is engaged in carrying them out. Two or perhaps three others are thought likely to fall in with the scheme. The causes of failure are not far to seek. In working out the details of construction and standardization, the War Office did not take the users of commercial motors into their councils, though they did consult the manufacturers. The result is that the types laid down as suitable for War Office purposes, are not the most suitable, either in construction or economy of working, for commercial requirements. The two types, it will be remembered, are, a lighter vehicle known as the 30 cwt. model, and a heavier design capable of transporting an effective load of 3 tons. The lighter type weighs two tons unladen and has, therefore, a speed limit of 12 miles an hour. No commercial house would think of installing a fleet of such vehicles. One firm was ready to order 100 vehicles capable of carrying 30 cwt. and going in for the subsidy, but as soon as the specifications were received, they found that it was a financial impossibility. The value of the subsidy would be more than absorbed by difference of cost of working such vans for commercial purposes. The three-ton model again is unnecessarily heavy for commercial work in England. The War Office specifications add about 15 per cent. to the initial cost of the article, and involve an additional £10 to £20 per annum for upkeep. This means, that the subsidy is practically a wash out, and there is, therefore, no inducement for firms to go in for the scheme. The difficulty, however, ought not to be insuperable. It should be possible in communication with users and manufacturers to evolve a type, which, if not ideal for War Office purposes, will meet requirements sufficienty well and at the same time be a commercial possibility. Even an increase to the subsidy would be economical in comparison with the creation of a large fleet, which would be lying idle for most of its life, subject to deterioration, and becoming every year more antiquated, and less efficient, until scrapping became compulsory.

IMPOSSIBLE TO FORM A HEAVY FLEET.

The first scheme, which was making much greater progress, and had already secured the aid in emergency of useful vehicles of various types, has suffered from a badly worded statement which appeared to the effect that "The War Office has intimated to the Kensington Borough Council, that, owing to the few offers received from public and other authorities to allow their petrol motor wagons to be subsidised, it has been found impossible to form an adequate fleet of them to be employed in case of national emergency. There was no alternative, therefore, but to decline the council's offer to enrol its two wagons." This was generally misunderstood to mean that the whole scheme, under which the Kensington offer was made, had fallen through. The War Office, however, has now explained that what really was meant was, that, owing to the paucity of offers from public authorities, as distinct from other commercial motor owners, there are insufficient motor wagons available of this particular type to form a separate fleet. It is, however, understood that over 400 vehicles have been subsidised in other classes. In this, as in the other scheme, the War Office are aiming at standardization as far as possible, and do not want odd vehicles. Their meaning might, with advantage, have been made more clear in the first instance. All the men at the War Office are ex-hypothesi clever men, and understood what was meant in the original communication. But allowance should be made for the proportion, the very large proportion according to Carlyle, of non-clever men in the world. An "office fool" would be a useful adjunct to all military offices manned on the principle of intellectual selection, so that he might read all that emanated from the brains of the clever men, and see if he understood the meaning aright. If he failed, the document should go back to be redrafted, till the meaning was clear to him, as representing the meanest intelligence. Of course a high sounding title and adequate pay would be necessary to popularize the post. There was a time, when it would have been unnecessary to create a separate appointment, as duly qualified individuals might have been, and probably were found to do the work in addition to their own duties—but we have chagned all that—hence the necessity these days.

ANOTHER INSTANCE.

Talking of motor and misconceptions, Colonel Seely announced on Wednesday that there was no truth in the rumour that the Army Motor Reserve had not been informed, that it will not be required on mobilization. The fact is, that it has been told that it will not be required *for the Expeditionary Force*. The reason for this decision is that there is such a large variety in types of car; in making out a recent allotment, it was found that out of 72 cars offered no fewer than 42 were of different makes. The provision of spare parts and other obvious difficulties arising from this great variety render their use with the Expeditionary Force practically impossible: though for home defence their value is unimpaired. Possibly, Colonel Seely is driving at voluntary standardization with a view to inclusion in a special motor reserve for service with the Expeditionary Force. If so, it is a pity he did not say it. There are many men, who, when the question of replacing their present cars arose, would be willing to work in the direction of a standard pattern, if it ensured their accompanying the Expeditionary Force, should it ever be called abroad, and, if the selection of the type was left entirely in the hands of a representative committee of their own selection.

HORSE AND FIELD ARTILLERY.

I understand that the question of the separation of the Horse and Field Artillery, which was said some little time ago to have been mooted, has not been taken up by the authorities, nor is there any probability of the question being raised at all events at present. It has also been decided to proceed no further in the matter of the change of the present helmet for home service. The sensational accounts of the Bulgarian successes with the bayonet, which have bulked large in the telegrams and letters of immured correspondents anywhere but at the front, have produced agitation in various quarters for increased facilities for the practice of bayonet fighting in the Army. As, however, the accounts are not very reliable, and the conditions of the war have been peculiar, rather than typical, and, moreover, the agitators do not seem very clear on the matter of facilities already existing, and the instruction already given, it is not likely, that any changes will be introduced amongst regulars; possibly bayonet fighting might receive more attention from the Territorials than it does at present, but when there are so many more important branches of training, to which our citizen soldiers might devote their time, I hardly think that it will be taken up, except perhaps as a diversion by a few.

THE GERMAN AIRSHIP.

It was reported from Berlin, that considerable efforts were being made by a certain section to influence the Government to interfere to present the Parseval airship firm complying with the order placed with them by the British Admiralty. As might be expected the agitation, such as it was came to nothing. This firm is in quite a different position to the manufacturers of the Zeppelins, who are almost entirely supported by the large sums subscribed by the German nation for the development of aircraft, and as a consequence are thereby bound to consider that the results of their experiments, and their outturn are entirely at the disposal of Government. The Parseval Company, being unsubsidized, depend entirely on its output for its existence. The home market being restricted, its operations would, in like manner, be restricted were it compelled to refuse foreign orders, and this would put a severe handicap on progress, not merely the individual progress of the firm, but also the general progress towards the evolution of the best type of airship. From whatever standpoint it was viewed—it was not likely that the agitation would find favour with the Government—and it did not.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT.

At the inquest on the victims of the latest aeroplane accident, the coroner raised the question, whether Lieutenant Parks was on duty at the time. The jury, in returning a verdict of accidental death, expressed their appreciation of the question raised by the coroner, and recorded their opinion that officers should not be allowed to make such flights without permission. With the best intentions, doubtless, these excellent folk seem to have gone beyond what the occasion demanded, or their position warranted. Limitation to "duty" flights would seriously interfere with the progress of the Flying Corps towards efficiency both individual and collective. Had the occasion been an accident in the hunting field and the victim a cavalry officer would the jury have thought it incumbent on them to suggest that cavalry officer should be restricted to riding on duty? Would they prohibit yachting as a pastime for naval officers, or make it penal for an engineer or pioneer officer to assist his youngsters to celebrate the 5th of November! The rider to the verdict was as grotesque as it was unnecessary.

SHIPS.

Portsmouth is being kept busy these days. It is practically certain that during the next financial year, two battleships will be launched and two be laid down in the dockyard there. This looks like the fulfilment of a promise made by Mr. Churchill not long ago, that additional work was to be given to royal dockyards, where the cost of construction has proved to be less than by private contract, and it is also due in some measure to the expected rush of work consequent on the action of Canada, and the Malay States. It also explains in some degree the exceptional activity that has prevailed at the Portsmouth Dockyard for some time and the amount of overtimes being worked. The vessel at present occupying the building slip is the Super Dreadnought laid down on October 21st last, only nine days after the launch of the Iron Duke. It is understood that she will be launched within six months of the date of commencement of work, and that the slip will be at onceutilized for another ship, which will again be constructed with all possible despatch.

UNITED PROVINCES COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 6.

The first meeting of the newly elected Legislative took place at Mayo Hall to-day, Sir James Meston presiding. After the new Members had been sworn in, the Lieutenant-Governor, in declaring the session open, welcomed the Members and said he hoped the traditions of previous Councils would be maintained and that their work would be guided and governed by the sole thought of the peoples' welfare. His Honour then went on to detail the programme before them and the probable line of work.

After interpollations, the Maharaja of Bararampur moved a resolution expressing grief and indignation of the Council at the recent outrage on the Viceroy. A number of members spoke on the subject and a resolution was carried all standing.

Sir James Meston, in putting the motion, remarked that no event had tended to bring together all sections of the community into a common sentiment of heartfelt detestation of the outrage and loyal sympathy for the Viceroy.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

"Englishman's" Caution to Europeans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

Commenting on the Public Services Commission, the *Englishman* urges Europeans to follow the proceedings carefully and unite to resist any change that contains the seeds of disaster. The leaders of advanced Indian opinion are concentrating on the question of simultaneous examinations. The paper declared that it is not opposed to further introduction of Indians into the Public Services, but it would be impossible to maintain the essential irreducible European minimum by simultaneous examinations.

THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

GOVERNOR AND PRINCIPLE OF NOMINATION.

Indignation at the Delhi Outrage.

AMENDMENT OF LAND REVENUE CODE.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay was held yesterday, at the Council Hall, Secretariat, his Excellency Lord Sydenham, Governor of Bombay, presiding.

There were present the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. P. D. Patani, The Hon. Mr. George Carmichael, I.C.S.; the Hon. the Advocate-General (Mr. Thomas Joseph Strangman); the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., Bar.-at-Law; the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, LL.B.; the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, LL.B; the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E; the Hon. Mr. Montagu de Pomeroy Webb, C.I.E; the Hon. Sardar Bhalenaodrao Anna Saheb Patwardhhan, Chief of Kurundwad (Senior); the Hon. Mr. Navroji Dorabji Khandalavala, LL.B; the Hon. Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Walad Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad Bhurgri, Bar-at-Law; the Hon. Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad, Bar.-at-Law; The Hon. Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos; the Hon. Lieut.-Col. James Jackson, M.B.,LMS; the Hon. Sir Henry Edward Eddeston Procter, Kt; the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; the Hon. Mr. Shriniwas Konher Rodda; the Hon. Mr. William Hastings Sharp; the Hon. Sargeon-General Henry Winkham Steventon, C.S.I., I.M.S; the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, LL.B; the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta; the Hon. Mr. George Seymour Curtis, C.S.I., I.C.S.; the Hon. Mr. Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi, LL. B.; the Hon. Mr. Marshall F. Reid, C.I.E.; the Hon. Mr. Reginald Pocock Barrow, I.C.S; the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Meherally Calcoy; the Hon. Mr. Robert William Layard Dunlop; the Hon. Mr. Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole; the Hon. Shaikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah, LL.B; the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.; the Hon. Mr. Balkrishna Sitaram Kamat, the Hon. Mr. Jehangir Hormasji Kothari; the Hon. Mr. James Anderson Dickson McBain; the Hon. Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Kt., C.I.E.; the Hon. Dr. Dominick Anthony D'Monte, M.D., L.R. C.P. (Lond.), L.M. and S; the Hon. Rao Saneb Venkatesh Shriniwas Naik; the Hon. Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth, LL.B; the Hon. Mr. Raghunath Purushottam Paranjpye; the Hon. Mr. Vithalbhai Jhaverbhai Patel, Bar-at-Law; the Hon. Sardar Dulaowa Raisingji, Thakor of Kerwada; the Hon. Mr. Frederick Lawrence Sprott; the Hon. Mr. John Holman Eyre Tupper, I.C.S., and the Hon. Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani.

His Excellency Lord Sydenham said:—

Hon. Members of the Legislative Council,—"I have received from an honourable member a resolution which he desires to move, expressing the sorrow which we all feel at the recent attempt upon the life of our Viceroy, and our thankfulness at the merciful escape of their Excellencies. I believe that every member of this Council will desire that such a resolution should be passed, and I am, therefore, willing to suspend the Standing Orders in order that it may become the first item in our Agenda. In these circumstances, I will say no more at the present moment in regard to this most grievous event.

PLAN OF SELECTION.

"We meet to-day somewhat changed in composition. Of 21 elected members, 8 were in the late Council, while one nominated member passes into the elected category. Most of the nominated non-officials are new members, since it is my personal opinion that re-nominations should be exceptional. Seats on this Council are naturally much desired. The work provides a very useful training in the conduct of public affairs, and it is desirable that this training should be as widely distributed as possible. I have proceeded on this principle, and I sincerely trust that members of the late Council who have not been re-nominated will realize that not the slightest reflection rests upon them or upon their work during the past three years.

"There is another consideration which weighs with me in selecting nominees. Our aim in framing the system of electorates was to secure, as far as possible, that all important territorial divisions, racial units, and classes, as well as commercial and educational interests, should have representatives on this Council. I am glad to recognize that to a large extent, both in the last and in the present Council, this object has been attained. Where, however, our aim has not been completely realized, nominations serve the useful purpose of enabling a deficiency to be remedied. Not only, therefore, should the Governor endeavour to distribute as widely as possible the training which membership of this Council provides, but he should also try to arrange, as far as may be, that any interest for which an electorate may have failed to supply full representation may have an exponent qualified to give expression to its best aspirations.

"The composition of this Council is now as follows:—

European members	18
Indian members	30
Official members	8
Ex-Official members	5
Non-Official members	35
Total...	48

"I have nominated only 7 Officials out of the 14 allowed by our regulations, exclusive of two specialists, and I think it cannot be justly said that we seek to give undue prominence to this element.

"I am sure that we are all, and our Mahomedan colleagues especially, glad that the Moharram has, for the second time, passed without any disturbance of the public peace. In deciding in 1911 that the proceedings must be brought under regulation, Government were careful that there should be no interference with the ceremony in its religious aspects; and if no taboots were brought out this year the reason can only be unwillingness to risk the small security demanded. In all civilized cities, processions in the public streets have to conform to rules laid down by the authorities responsible for public order, and no hardship is involved in the avoidance of routes where there is special danger of conflicts. Now that the measures proposed by the Commissioner of Police have proved successful, and complete tranquility has prevailed during two successive Moharrum periods, we may all hope that the old bad customs of Bombay will pass away, and that the religious character of the ceremony will, in future, predominate with honour to the Mahomedan community and advantage to the citizens as a whole.

JUDICIOUS LEGISLATION.

"My connection with this Council must soon be severed; but I am sure that the next three years will see sound progress as the result of your deliberations. Over-legislation tends to become a curse in some countries, where every ill-conceived measure entails subsequent additions to the Statute book, and of the making of laws there is thus no end. In India it must be that continued change will be necessary. We are moving rapidly onwards, and already demands arise for laws, premature in present conditions. So far as this Council is concerned, I see no fear of ill-considered legislation. Government Bills are not, as in some countries, sprung upon the public out of the darkness. Their provisions have sometimes been under consideration for several years, and before their introduction criticism by corporate bodies and individuals is frequently courted. The discussions in Council and the examination in detail by Select Committees supply adequate safeguards against indiscreet proceedings. Moreover, Government have no temptation, such as exists elsewhere, to initiate hasty measures with an eye to general elections, and we have simply and solely to think of the public good. Similarly, while I hope that we shall always have to meet reasoned opposition on matters that admit differences of opinion, we are not confronted by a party which must shape its tactics on the hypothesis that a few months hence it may be in power. Some of you perhaps think this is not an advantage; but at least it conduces to the domination of conscience in our debates and divisions, which is a distinct moral gain. The spectacle of party voting is frequently unedifying.

"As in the progresses, I hope there will be more private Bills legislation than we have yet accomplished; but this is bound up with the larger question of Provincial legislation as a whole. In a country so vast and so strongly diversified in conditions as this, it must often happen that all-India legislation is impossible in directions where individual provinces are perfectly ripe for it. On the other hand, provincial legislation, if it gravely errs, which should not be probable with the Councils as now constituted, could do no widespread harm and is easily changed, while every Act proved to be a success in one province is certain to be imitated in others, and can be consolidated into a general Statute as soon as all-India is ready for it. I, therefore, see no danger in allowing greater freedom of legislation to provinces in which full enlarged councils exist, and I am certain that it would tend to the more rapid advance of India and would be in full harmony with the federal aspirations mooted in the much-misread despatch of the Government of India.

"I regard it as a privilege to have been able to play a part in the introduction of the constitutional reforms of 1909, and to have presided over the first enlarged Council of this Presidency. I had no doubt that these reforms would be beneficial, and the experience of the past three years has justified my confidence. But this Council is still in its infancy, and years must pass before it can realise all its potentialities for good. A few years ago a council composed as is our Council to-day, would have seemed beyond expectation; but the appetite may grow with eating, and already I note new demands of a radical character. Gentlemen, such demands are not wise at the present time. You have not yet learned to play upon the instrument you possess; and until you have become accomplished musicians, it is surely best not to experiment upon another. And believe me, this Council is a very good instrument, capable of excellent work ensuring the representation of many and varied interests, and fulfilling our object of legislating for, and through, the people.

"I warmly welcome the new members who have taken their seats to-day and the old members, some of whom have passed through the ordeal of a contested election. In this Council, as in all such bodies, there will be plenty of differences of opinion; but I am certain that the best traditions of the past will continue to inspire its proceedings and that members, elected and nominated, official and non-official alike, will think only of what is best for the people whom the measures it adopts will affect. Thus united in aim, even when individual opinions differ, this Council can count upon an useful period of work. That it will lead and quicken the advance of our Presidency and give a public example of the practical co-operation of communities and classes in promoting the general good is my earnest and confident hope."

HONOUR TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta asked to be permitted on behalf of each and every member of the Council, as a member of the Council who had served longer than any other member, to tender, on behalf of the whole Council, their warmest and most hearty congratulation on the high honour bestowed upon his Excellency by his Majesty in the conduct of business in a vast presidency like that of Bombay. There might be differences of opinion, as observed by his Excellency, but he thought he expressed the opinion of not only every member of the Council, but of every one connected with this Presidency, that whether there was difference or no difference, they all appreciated and admired his Excellency's great diligence, high moral purpose, and not the least of all, the untiring and unceasing application and devotion to duty which had characterised the work of his Excellency, as the head of this most important province, the Bombay Presidency. On behalf of the whole Council and each and every member of it, he expressed an earnest wish that his Lordship and Lady Sydenham be long spared to enjoy the high honour which his Majesty had been pleased to bestow upon his Excellency. (Applause.)

H. E. the Governor, in reply, said: "I warmly thank the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who occupies the high position of father, to this Council, for the most kind words in which he has expressed what I feel to be the views of all the members of this Council in regard to the great honour which has fallen to my lot. But I assure you that, great as is the honour, and greatly as I feel the honour which His Majesty the King-Emperor has conferred upon me, I feel far more the extraordinary exhibition of kindness and sympatay which has come to me from every part of the Presidency, and from very many other parts of India. That adds enormously to the gratification, which my wife and I feel at this honour. I hope it may be more than an honour to me, and that it may be the means, when I go home, of enabling me still, as long as my ability lasts, to serve the Empire, to combat evil councils, and to support secure policy. I hope that in that distant land, to which I am soon to go, I may be able to help the best aspirations of India. What pleased me most, perhaps, in the kind words of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, was to know that, while there have been differences of opinion, as there must be differences of opinion in things which I have said and done, that you all feel that I came to India solely to try and do my best for the people; and now that more than five years of my life have passed in India you know how really that has been my one and only object.

His Excellency the Chairman then adjourned the Council till 3 p. m. and in the meantime the non-official members proceeded with the elections of their two representatives to the Supreme Legislative Council.

There were three candidates for the two seats: Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. G. K. Gokhale, and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey.

The results of the voting showed that Sir Ibrahim and Mr. Gokhale were elected, the former receiving 26 and the latter 24.

The Mahomedan members of the Council then elected Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy as the representative of the Mahomedan community to the Supreme Legislative Council.

On resuming business after tiffin, H. E. Lord Sydenham called upon the Hon. Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal to move the resolution which he had asked permission to submit.

The Hon. Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal then moved the following resolution:

"This Council expresses abhorrence and indignation at the wicked attempt made on the lives of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge on the occasion of the recent historial state entry into Delhi. It desires to record its heart-felt thanks to a merciful Providence for the miraculous escape of their Excellencies. It tenders its sincere congratulations to their Excellencies and prays for the speedy recovery and restoration to health of the Viceroy, who has identified himself so completely with the advancement of India. This Council asks that his Excellency the Governor will be pleased to communicate this Resolution to his Excellency the Viceroy."

AN AGGRAVATED CRIME.

In moving the resolution, Sir Chunibhai said that expressions of abhorrence and indignation had been justly given from all quarters and it was in the fitness of things that the Council should pass a resolution like the one he moved. Such a dastardly attempt was always despicable but it became all the more despicable when it was made against the life of a person who was most endeared to the people of India by his sympathetic government and policy of advancement. The feelings of indignation and horror became more acute as the crime was perpetrated against the person of no other than one who was one of the class who had all along worked for the good, and the advancement of the interests of the people of this country. The relieving feature, however, of the occurrence was that by the grace of God his Excellency Lord Hardinge was progressing favourably.

The Hon. Sir Pherozshah Mehta said that the outburst of feeling was so universal and profound that he did not think it was necessary to say anything in support of the resolution. In ordinary circumstances, such a crime would excite their abhorrence and indignation, but when it was perpetrated at the life of one who had been the best friend of the country, words failed the country to adequately give expression to what it felt, and he did not think it was necessary to say anything in support of the resolution.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that he wished to associate himself with the previous speakers in the sentiment expressed by them. To his mind, he said, it had clearly come out that India to a man felt its abhorrence of such an action on the part of a man who was a shame to hum

medan Community of Bombay, the Hon. Sir Henry Procter on behalf of the European community, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy on behalf of the Parsis, the Hon. the Thakore of Kerwada, the Hon. Mr. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, the Hon. Sardar Sayed El Edrus, the Hon. Mr. Harchand Vishindas, the Hon. Mr. Khandallawalla, the Hon. Mr. Bhurghurt, the Hon. Mr. Kodde and the Hon. Mr. Godbole supported the resolution.

His Excellency said,—"I am glad that this resolution has been moved in our Council so that we may unite in expressing and recording our abhorrence at an unspeakable outrage on our common humanity, our sympathy with their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge and our earnest hopes for Lord Hardinge's speedy recovery. The speeches to which we have listened show how strongly these sentiments appear to all honourable members, and how sincerely we lament the grievous event which marred the state entry into Delhi.

"I will not attempt to characterize the crime which has caused shame and indignation throughout India and has pro'oked acute suffering upon our Viceroy, who has worked unsparingly for the good of the people, has brought cruel anxiety to her Excellency Lady Hardinge, and their sons and daughters, and has caused death and injury to lowly persons engaged in the discharge of their duties or enjoying what was intended to be a happy pageant.

"In the face of such a crime as this, sorrow predominates over anger. What has happened can never be undone. In many and complex ways harm has been inflicted upon India by the hands of her own people We know well that the overwhelming majority of Indians share to the full with the honourable members of this Council their abhorrence of the doctrine of indiscriminate murder, which the bomb-thrower exemplifies. But we also know by past experience that these political atrocities are not the work of the isolated fanatic, who is but the miserable tool employed by others. The forces of which the political assassin is the resultant are many and various. They may originate in unexpected places and they may gather strength as they permeate down to the circles in which conspiracies take form. The moral of this latest crime, as of others which every true-hearted Indian deplores, is that misuse and extravagance of language should be carefully guarded against, because it may lead by devious ways to the cult of the bomb by which the last trace of humanity is effaced. That is the lesson which we may all take to heart'.

I shall have great pleasure in forwarding this resolution to their Excellencies. In the terrible trial which has come to them, sympathy is all that we can give, and I am sure that the great wave of deep feeling which is stirring the hearts of all races and communities in India will help and streng hen them in re-uming, with hopes still cherished, their labours for the welfare and advancement of India.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

LAND REVENUE CODE AMENDMENT.

Sir Richard Lamb introduced a Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, the Khote Settlement Act, 1886 and the Gujarat Talukdars Act, 1888 and to repeal the Bombay Land Record-of-rights Bill.

The chief object of the Bill, as stated, is to make the liability for payment of land-revenue coincide with the ownership of land and to remove the unintentional existing divergence between right and liability. This divergence is due to the fact that a large number of registered occupants who under section 136 of the Land-Revenue Code are responsible for the payment of the land-revenue have, in point of fact, lost their interest in the land. This fact was brought into prominence by the preparation of the Record of Rights in accordance with the provisions of Bombay Act IV of 1903, but it had previously been made the subject of adverse comment by the Famine Commission, which reported in 1901. The desired object is proposed to be attained in the Bill by a series of changes. By the amendment effected in section 136 by clause 69, the registered occupant has been revised, and the land-revenue will, in future, be collected from the occupant of unalienated land, and the occupant by a new definition inserted in section 3 by sub-clause (b) of clause 6 will henceforth be "a holder in actual possession of unalienated land, other than a tenant." A, however, there may be many occupants within one survey number, the Bill proceeds to the apportionment of liability among the occupants within the survey number, and to this end a resurvey and subdivisions of numbers as subordinate revenue units. In this way the assessment recoverable from each occupant from time to time, will correspond with the area of land in his possession. The aggregate assessment of all the sub-divisions in any survey number will not exceed the assessment imposed on the whole survey number by the Settlement, and the share of each occupant will be ascertained by survey, or by agreement among the occupants in the same survey number, or by the rule of proportion.

The Hon. Mr. Dalvi moved an amendment, proposing the postponement of the first reading of the Bill till the next session of the Council. He said that non-official members had not had enough time to consider the proposed amendments. He also submitted that it was against the regulations to hurry on with the first reading and forward it to the Select Committee as no translation of the Bill had been published. The Hon. Mr. Barrow pointed out that the Bill was merely one for the legalising of a practice which was already in existence, and which had the approval of the people whom it concerned.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis said there was a sentimental reason why this Bill should be passed this meeting. Most departments of Government had been improved during Lord Sydenham's tenure, and it was appropriate that this, which affected the Revenue Department, should be completed before his Excellency left the Presidency.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb supported both their points of view.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta suggested that, if the postponing the first reading of the Bill was objected to, the appointment of Select Committee be postponed till the next session of the Council, which would be in Poona in the rains. He admitted that the officers were perfectly satisfied as to the good to be derived by the amendments proposed in the Bill, but a further guarantee, besides the satisfaction of the officials, was required under the law. Opportunity must be given to the people concerned to consider the amendments carefully and to make representations, if they thought it necessary.

The Hon. Mr. Harchand Vishindas, the Hon. Mr. Godbole, and the Hon. Mr. Upasani supported the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Khandallawalla was in favour of proceeding with the first reading of the Bill at once.

H. E. the Governor said he would be sorry for the Council to think that the Government was in an extravagant state of hurry. He would be sorry also if the Council decided anything on what might be called sentimental reasons. The Government pressed for this first reading, because they considered this was a measure which was urgently needed.

The amendment was put to the vote and negatived.

The first reading of the Bill was proceeded with, and after some members had addressed the Council, the motion to pass the Bill through the first reading was agreed to.

A Select Committee was then appointed to submit a report on the Bill.

The Council adjourned to 11-30 a. m. this morning.

CALCUTTA MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

Mr. Justice Carnduff being still ill, Mr. Justice Harrington to-day presided over the adjourned Criminal Sessions of last year, to try the case in which L. Minos, an Anglo-Indian was charged with murder, culpable homicide and grievous hurt. The facts alleged were that on the 7th October last, there was a row between some Anglo-Indians residents of Phear-lane and some ghurry-wallas. While the row was going on, it was alleged that the accused fired two shots from a verandah in front of his room; with the result that one shot hit a coachman, named Siddick in the eye. The police removed Siddick to hospital, where he died the same day.

The case is proceeding.

* The Hon'ble Sir Arnold White, Sir John Wallis, Sir C. C. Sankaran Nair, and Mr. J. L. Rosario are among the witnesses to be examined orally in Madras before the Public Service Commission.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

[From Australian papers to December 23.]

BRITISH POLITICS.

Tariff Reform Problem.

London, Dec. 21.

The newspapers are giving prominence to the dissension existing among the Unionists in connection with the proposed food taxes.

The Liverpool "Courier" (Conservative) states that the Unionist Party is drifting to destruction. It demands a conference of the Lancashire and Yorkshire leaders with regard to a referendum.

The "Yorkshire Post" deplores the abandonment of the referendum, "which would have enabled many Liberals to vote with the Unionists and have enabled the latter to proceed with reforms commanding general assent."

The "Morning Post" strongly advocates the imposition of food taxes.

Other Unionist journals ignore the food taxes in the hope of healing the dispute.

The "Times" continues to advocate the abandonment of the food taxes and is remarks. In existing circumstances reciprocal preference can well be established without them."

The "Westminster Gazette" sums up the situation thus: "The Birmingham party urges that the food taxes are essential, and London says that the food taxes should not be pressed."

Mr. J. L. Garvin, writing in the "Pall Mall Gazette," of which he is editor, makes a sensational attack upon Lord Northcliffe and blames the "Times" for following the "Daily Mail's" repudiation of the food duties. He attributes the attitude of both journals to the fact that Lord Northcliffe's prodigious business commitments leave him no time for a consecutive study of politics. "Yet behind the national scenes," Mr. Garvin adds, "Lord Northcliffe is exercising an irresponsible dispotism which no sane society would allow. We possess no Meat Trust so dangerous as this Press Trust."

SPEECH BY MR. F. E. SMITH.

Speaking at Dudley yesterday, Mr. F. E. Smith M. P. (Unionist), said that if the Unionists abandoned tariff reform the party would be so bankrupt in honour and so saturated with poltroonery that it would be received with contempt in the constituencies and it would have to find new leaders and new followers. Mr. Bonar Law had never suggested that the decision concerning the food taxes should be left to the colonies, and he had never proposed to abdicate the responsibility the British Government must owe to the British people. He had only pointed out that the situation had changed since Mr. Chamberlain made his proposals, and it was now greatly impossible to introduce Imperial preference without a protracted consultation with the colonies in order that the latter might tell us authoritatively what they considered vital in the carrying out of the policy.

THE ADMIRALTY.

London, Dec. 21.

In the House of Commons yesterday Hon. E. Al Fitzroy (Unionist) raised the question of Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman's retirement from the position of First Sea Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Charles Beresford (Unionist) accused Mr. Winston Churchill (First Lord of the Admiralty) of having assumed executive equally with administrative functions. This, he said, was exemplified in the Sidneystreet riot at the time Mr. Churchill was Home Secretary. When Mr. Churchill went to the Admiralty he interfered with the work of the staff, and he took charge of operations during the naval manœuvres.

Mr. Churchill: That is absolutely untrue. No order or instruction was directly or indirectly sent out by me.

Lord Charles Beresford:—Takin charge" is a naval expression that you probably do not understand. Continuing, he disclaimed all party feeling concerning the matter, and said that he was not friendly with Admiral Bridgeman, as the latter had objected to his being created an Admiral of the Fleet. There was, however much feeling in the navy concerning the matter for Admiral Bridgeman was the fifth Sea Lord whom Mr. Churchill had dismissed. Admiral Wilson had received the same sort of insolent letter that Admiral Bridgeman had received and he had dismissed because he differed from Mr. Churchill over technical matters.

Mr. Churchill replied that Lord Charles Beresford did not mean to be as offensive as he really was. He an orator who did not know he was laying gross and saurrilous charges unsupported by any evidence whatever. Admiral Bridgeman had given his written-assent to every act of naval policy requiring it but his health was quite unequal to the strain placed upon it. He was first of all laid up with bronchitis and this was followed by an attack of appendicitis. Accordingly he (Mr. Churchill) resolved to the Prime Minister and the King and wrote to Admiral Bridgmen suggesting his retirement.

The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Bonar Law) said that Admiral Bridgeman interpreted Mr. Churchill's first letter as optional upon him to resign, and he replied that he was well enough to continue in office. Then came Mr. Churchill's second and most insulting letter intimating that his resignation had not been arranged for.

Mr. Churchill here read the whole of the correspondence that had passed between himself and Admiral Bridgeman concerning the latter's retirement, whereupon Mr. Law remarked: "Had I received a letter like the second one I would have considered myself brutally ill-used."

The subject then dropped.

Yesterday the King gave an audience of over an hour to Admiral Bridgeman. Such interviews usually last only a quarter of an hour.

Several newspapers comment upon the political capital made in the House of Commons out of Admiral Bridgeman's retirement.

The "Times" states:—"Mr. Churchill's frank statement should be conclusive. The subject has been overlaid with prejudice, and it has been confused with all sorts of unworthy insinuations."

The "Daily Mail" (Unionist) remark:—"Mr. Churchill, in his speech, dissipated the suspicions raised by the Opposition. He dealt vigorously with Lord Charles Beresford's insinuations, which must be attributed to the imagination of a man who had suffered disappointment rather than to real knowledge.

Many of the newspapers consider that Mr. Churchill has had the better of the dust, and that his action was justified.

DUBLIN CROWN JEWELS.

London, Dec. 21.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. L. Ginnell (Nationalist) said that the theft of the Crown jewels from Dublin Castle had been mixed up with debauchery. One of the thieves had been a railway guard, who had robbed the Bulawayo-Salisbury mail, and had wantonly killed a number of kaffirs. Although he had been kicked out of Thornycroft's Horse he had secured a commission in the Royal Irish Regiment. In conjunction with a fellow officer he engineered the theft of the Crown jewels, and when he was accused of the theft he threatened to make revelations compromising other persons. He was not brought to trial owing to social reason. Both officers had since resigned from the army.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Birrell) angrily repudiated the suggestion that he had not taken action because he feared a scandal. Mr. Ginnell might know more about the theft than the police did, but he had never furnished the name of the criminal.

Mr. Ginnell, interrupting, shouted two names across the House.

Mr. Birrell, continuing, said the police had assured him that they had no ground for arresting anybody in connection with the theft.

THE MONTENEGRINS.

London, Dec. 22.

The Cettinje correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" states:—"There is an agitation to dethrone King Nicholas because Montenegrin successes have been very small compared with Servia's. In order to restore his popularity the King has assumed the command of the army at Skutari. The Turkish position has become better as the Montenegrin army has been reduced in numbers, and the country generally is in a deplorable condition."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

DR. SUKHIA'S LIBEL CASE.

Hearing of Appeal in High Court.

Yesterday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the appeal filed by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia against the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman, awarding him one rupee as damages in his libel action against Phiroze Ratanji Ratnagar of Deolali and Mr. Jehangir B. Marzban, of the 'Jam-e-Jamshed' and Mr. L. J. Marzban, the printer and publisher, came on for hearing. The Court was crowded from long before their Lordships took their seats. Dr. Sukhia sat near his counsel.

Mr. Raikes, with the Advocate-General and Mr. Inverarity, appeared for Dr. Sukhia, Messrs. Kanga and Mulla for the first defendant, and Mr. Davar, with Mr. B. J. Desai, appeared for the second and third defendants.

Mr. Raikes said:—"We are appealing against the judgment of Mr. Justice Beaman, who gave us only one rupee as damages against the first defendant, who was the writer of the letter containing the libel, and the second and third defendants who published the letter in their paper, the 'Jam-e-Jamshed.' The parties were ordered to bear their own costs. The actual passage on which the libel is based, was the part of a letter, 5 1-2 columns long, published in the 'Jam-e-Jamshed' of 26th January 1911. The plaintiff in the case was Dr. Sukhia, who is a doctor of a great many years' standing and is in public life. He is a Justice of the Peace, a member of the Bombay Corporation, and a member of the Standing Committee. The passage complained of said that Dr. Sukhia was a mediocre individual and should not be allowed to take any prominent part in the Parsi Panchayet meetings. Once the writer, Mr. Ratnagar, asked the late Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy why Dr. Sukhia was allowed to take a prominent part in the meetings; and Sir Jamshedji said it was because Dr. Sukhia had threatened otherwise to obstruct and break up the meeting. There were two distinct insinuations in the passage. The more serious and damaging of the two was that Dr. Sukhia had obtained the privilege to move and second resolutions and amendments in the meetings by threats that he would otherwise create disturbance and would not allow the proceedings to go on. The second was that Dr. Sukhia was a snob who boasted of being a greater friend of Sir Jamshedji Jejibhoy than he really was. That is the passage which is found to be a libel but only one rupee damage has been awarded and no costs.

APPELLANT'S CASE.

"The salient features of the case are: (1) the statement is undoubtedly libellous and is published in a newspaper of admittedly large circulation. The libel consists of statements alleged to have been made by a deceased person who died three years before the libel was published. The defendants were waiting for an opportunity to publish after they had got it long before. The first defendant, Ratnagar, was a stock broker. As he had money he gave up the work. The proprietor, editor, printer and publisher of the 'Jame-e-Jamshed' are the second and third defendants. The first and other defendants waited to publish it till an opportunity came."

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: They waited till three years after his death.

Mr. Raikes: In May 1908, Sir Jamshedji died and Ratnagar communicated the talk to the Marzbans, and the Marzbans waited an opportunity. An opportunity was afforded at last by Dr. Sukhia standing for election as a member of the Parsi Panchayet. Dr. Sukhia was asked if he dared to take action for libel. Before the publication of the letter, defendants knew that a libel case would follow and the second and third defendants saw Ratnagar and secured the costs of the libel case to follow. Nothing was retracted and nothing said in mitigation. Dr. Sukhia was defied and challenged to take action. The libel was justified and the plea was insisted on to the end. In the case application of the defendants to this Court they have made no apology, but no evidence of justification had been given. The story about the non-existense of friendship with Sir Jamshedji was never given up. An attack was made on the character of the plaintiff to mitigate damage. Evidence was called to show that plaintiff was worth nothing. Mr. Justice Beaman held this evidence worthless and it proved nothing against Dr. Sukhia. After 12 days' hearing he received rupee one as damage. The conduct of the defendants and their Counsel was such as to increase the amount of damage. The judge held it to be contemptuous damage and awarded one rupee, but no costs.

The judgment is very very difficult to analyze. Various topics are discussed, but not in the form of an argument. The one thread that runs through the judgment which has led to this conclusion is that his (the judge's) business was to become a jury. He says that it would have been better if a jury had heard the case. In England a libel trial took place before juries. The duty of a judge in a libel case does not differ from that in another case.

The first reason for the judgment is that Dr. Sukhia had avowed himself to be a demagogue and a champion of the poorer classes and he had chosen a thorny path, and therefore he could not expect any consideration at the hands of the Press and the public. Assuming this to be true, he has still civic rights. There are statesmen in England who have taken up such positions, but they cannot be libelled so easily.

The second reason is that while the letter containing the libel is very long and throughout contained a violent attack on the plaintiff, the part sued on was very short. Therefore the Judge thinks that the jury should withhold giving much damage, as heavy damage could not be sustained by that small passage sued on in the article. The fallacy appears to be pretty obvious. The statements in the article are all merely comments, there was no evidence to show that the other passages were justified. Plaintiff was asked why the suit was not based on the other parts of the letter. We deprecated the reference to the other parts of the letter, especially as that would prolong the trial.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: Is the whole of the letter translated?

Mr. Raikes: Yes. The defendants say that they are at a disadvantage from plaintiff suing on that portion only. Plaintiff said that the death of Sir Jamshedji prevented his proving the matter.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: Sir Jamshedji died before the publication.

POSTHUMOUS LIBEL.

Mr. Lang: Yes, in May 1908 he died, and the libel was published in 1911. The Judge all along is confused about this. The defendants published the libel putting it into the mouth of a man who died three years ago. The Judge goes so far as to say that all the barristers for the defence thought that the case would be justified if Sir Jamshedji had actually said the things alleged. It is said that toreats were in fact sent. Supposing the allegations were true, there could not be any justification for their publication. The statement was that Dr. Sukhia and others like him (Dr. Sukhia was actually mentioned in the conversation) had sent threats so as to be allowed to propose resolutions. With the exception of Sir Jamshedji, all the other Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet survive. They never say that any threat was laid before them, directly or indirectly.

The amount of the damages is low, says the Judge, because Mr. Ratnagar did not mean anything very wrong but that he wanted to expose Dr. Sukhia, who said he was a friend of Sir Jamshedji.

The defence rather aggravates the offence. He looks at the substance and not at the form of the libel in settling the damages, instead of making the charge one of sending threats. If it had been made a charge of obstruction in meetings, it might have been justified. We greatly complain of this.

As we wanted general damages and not special, I did not call Dr. Sukhia as a witness. We were asking for substantial damages and, doing so we were asked to call Dr. Sukhia. I made a mistake in examining Dr. Sukhia. He was asked in cross-examination questions about a note of censure being passed on him in the Corporation, and speaking so long at a meeting that all went away. I objected to all these questions. I refred to the Civil Procedure Code and the case of Scott vs. Samson of Queen's Division, p. 491.

The defence proposed to give further particulars of justification and the cross-examination was allowed to go on. When the particulars were framed, they were disallowed, except two items. They were:—On 25th November 1901, Dr. Sukhia spoke so long that all left the meeting. In two other meeting's he was so obstructive that the meetings had to be closed. Except the fifth and seventh items, all were disallowed. They are about Sir Jamshedji and the Anjuman. They were held justification of the libel. But before that a large number of questions had been put to Dr. Sukhia. When we came to re-examine on those points I was not allowed to do so, as the Judge held them to be altogether irrelevant. In his judgment, the Judge says that he disallowed all those points as the plaintiff skilfully sued on a certain passage but that the defence could prove that plaintiff was a disturbing and turbulent person.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: The Judge, you say, has allowed himself to be influenced by the evidence.

Mr. Raikes: Yes.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: How can you justify the Judge's ruling that all those points were disallowed?

Mr. Raikes: He was all along influenced by the evidence.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: But he disallowed the recommendation on those points. How can you reconcile it?

Mr. Raikes: Our grievance goes further than that of being charged with being destructive, and high-spirited, as that would not hurt. But the accusation of using underhand means to get prominence is another thing. Dr. Sukhia is said to have written in cold blood to the Trustees saying that he would stop the meeting if he was not allowed to have a position of prominence. The Judge saw no difference between being obstructive and sending threats. The defence of fair comments was disposed of by the Judge, saying that they were not comments at all. If he had a jury he would leave the question to them as to whether it was comment or not. It was a misdirection, so to say, allowing a new trial in England. That Sir Jamshedji in fact made the statement in the question to be decided as a question of "bona fide."

The Judge said that there was no ground whatever for justification.

The statement was published, it is said, by the defence to prevent Dr. Sukhia from becoming a member of the Parsi Panchayet. In the case of Kelly vs. Sherlock, 12 B., case, p. 686, the dicta of Blackburn J., was quoted. It was that one libel could not be set off against another libel.

It was said by Mr. Justice Beaman that nothing dishonourable had been done by plaintiff but that he was thick-skinned enough to hit back those attacks as a public man, and therefore the damage should be Re. 1.

In 1908 the Judin case was decided by Justices Messrs. Davar and Beaman and a scheme was framed for the election of Trustees for the Parsi Panchayet. In 1911 the first election was to take place; and Dr. Sukhia, who took a prominent part in the Judin case; and held a power of attorney to place the views of some persons before the court. He wrote an article in 'Sanj Vartaman (Pateti number, Sept. 1910)', criticising the conduct of the trustees in consenting to the details of the scheme without submitting them to the Anjuman first. Dr. Sukhia then came forward as a candidate for the post of a trustee and following the practice in other countries, he delivered a series of lectures about his candidature. Like all candidates he put forward his own claims and criticized those of others. Mr. Justice Beaman found that in these lectures he made no libellous statement. In January 1911, these lectures were delivered and on 26th January after the last lecture the letter appeared in the "Jam e Jamshed." At the three lectures that Dr. Sukhia gave, or the reports published in the papers were not attacks on the defendants, we said they should not come in but they were admitted by Mr. Justice Beaman.

(Mr. Raikes reads the letter complained of.)

Mr. R. D. Tata was one of those who brought the Judin case to the court. Dr. Sukhia was anxious for the exclusion of the Judin case from the Parsi secr. (It was a case to test whether a person of another sect could be taken into the Parsi sect.) Dr. Sukhia was worth Rs. 2 lakhs, he said, and he paid Rs. 5,000 to the Panchayet Fund which did not lean towards meanness. There is no direct reference in the letter to any fact except the passage complaind of.

Mr. P. J. Marzban touched up the letter. "Touched up" meant toned down according to the defence, the 2nd and 3rd defendants were father and son. Ratnagar wanted the 2nd defendant to "touch up" himself and Ratnagar paid all expenses for the expected libel case. There was special consultation as to whether the passage complained of should go in or not. It was a deliberate libel published in a largely circulated newspaper. On 8th April, Mr. Ratnagar left for England and later on (4th September), after some correspondence, Dr. Sukhia sued to recover Rs. 9,000 from the defendants. The defendants called it a privileged occasion as it was the election time. If it was fair comment, it was no libel. The ground of privilege had been found against the defendants.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar:—It was raised in the written statement, p. 11.

Mr. Raikes:—it was raised on the day of hearing. The defendants could not even say whether the threats complained of were written or verbal, but they pleaded justification in an Anjuman meeting of August 1903 and in another meeting of the same in 1907. The conversation took place with the late Sir Jamshedji in Lenore Railway station. The imputation of snobbishness has been left out by the Judge.

Chief Justice:—Sir Jamshedji said that if such a man was not allowed to take a prominent part they would create disturbances. Do you call it libel?

Mr. Raikes: Yes.

Chief Justice: How?

Mr. Raikes: If it is read along with Ratnagar's comments, it is libel. It is clear on the whole, that Dr. Sukhia obtained the privilege of moving and seconding propositions by using threats.

Chief Justice: If a man is not allowed to speak, what is his remedy?

Mr. Raikes: He may certainly insist on being allowed to speak. That is perfectly constitutional. But the threat was that Dr. Sukhia suggested the breaking up of the meeting if he was not allowed to speak. In August 1903 and in April 1907, on the Judin question, Dr. Sukhia is said to have threatened that if his name was not on the committee or if he was not allowed to speak, he would break up the meeting.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: The suggestion was that Dr. Sukhia did not really want to take part in the discussion but that he merely wanted to be prominent in the eyes of the public.

Mr. Raikes: Yes.

Chief Justice: It is in evidence.

Mr. Raikes: Yes.

Chief Justice: The particular statement of Sir Jamshedji as it stands is not libellous.

Mr. Raikes: It would be libellous in as much as it meant that the plaintiff was a person who wanted to speak, though he was not fit to do so The Judge had held that the passage complained of was of a comporatively trivial character. Mr. Justice Beaman had complained that the case took two days while a jury could have finished it in two days but as I was forced to call Dr. Sukhia as a witness, the trial was prolonged. Without his examination the case would have been finished in less than two days.

We take exception to the Judge saying that Dr. Sukhia was "avowedly a demagogue, being the leader and champion of the lower middle class and the lower classes of the Parsis," and that Dr. Sukhia said that he had no respect "for the traditional rank and authority." The judge had described Ratnagar as a moneyed man with leisure and an itching for writing to the press. Sir Jamshedji had been called "the venerated head and leader of the Parsis with unblemished reputation for probity and rectitude. But your Lordships ought to hold that Sir Jamshedji never made the statement alleged to have been made about Dr. Sukhia, considering that Sir Jamshedji held Dr. Sukhia in respect and was very friendly to him, such a declaration could never have been made by Sir Jamshedji about Dr. Sukhia. His Lordship had been bluffed by the arguments on the other side. It was very unlikely that Sir Jamshedji should say of Dr. Sukhia in the terms alleged and it was wronging Dr. Sukhia very greatly.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: What does the learned Judge hold?

Mr. Raikes:—The Judge held it was uttered by Sir Jamshedji but from the letters we have of Sir Jamshedji and from other evidence, it was clear that Dr. Sukhia was very much respected by Sir Jamshedji.

The case is proceeding.

The High Court opened yesterday after the Christmas and New Year's vacation. Mr. Justice Batchelor was away on tour. The first Appellate Court was presided over by the Chief Justice and Sir N. G. Chandavarkar who first granted certificate of appeal to Privy Council in the case of Cama Brothers vs. Secretary of State. Cama Brothers wanted to recover Rs. 10,000 from the Secretary of State They had lost the case and were appealing to the Privy Council. As there was none present to show cause the rule as to issue of certificate was made absolute. In another case it was mentioned that the Hon. Mr. Jinna was ill in bed. The Hon. Mr. Strangman got a case postponed as he had to attend the Legislative Council. Mr. Justice delivered judgment in the original side in the suit of Indurmull Nemchand and others vs. Kundanmull Indermull and others. The suit was decreed for plaintiff. Dr. Dhandekar was held to be a partner of the firm. Mr. Justice Beaman after that sat in the second appellate Court, with Mr. Justice Rao. The three original side courts were presided over by Justices Messrs. Dinshaw Davar, Heaton and Macleod.

THE POLICE COURT.

A BARBER'S SHOE.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Gulam Husain (30), a Mohamedan barber, was charged with assaulting, by Sub-Inspector Chimanlal, a public servant.

The facts were that the accused was prosecuted by Dy. Inspector O'Brien before the Honorary Magistrates, the Hon. Hill-Trevor and Mr. E. P. Joshi for being disorderly and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by them, as he had a number of previous convictions against him. The police officer was pointing out the record of these convictions in his register, when the accused took one of his shoes off and threw it at Mr. O'Brien, whom it hit on the back. He was about to throw his other shoe, either at the Inspector or the Magistrate, when he was seized and handcuffed.

The prisoner admitted his guilt before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad. He said that he had intended to throw the shoe not at the Magistrate but at Mr. O'Brien. The Magistrate, after hearing Mr. O'Brien and the Hon. Hill-Trevor, and taking into consideration the record of previous convictions against the accused, sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years, and on his release to be bound over for one year in the sum of Rs. 1,000 with a surety of a like amount.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Sub-Inspector Sutton charged Deoji Rama with the theft of silver articles valued at Rs. 280, belonging to Mr. G. W. B. Clegg, living in the Fort.

The accused had formerly been employed under the complainant, Mr. Clegg, but was dismissed some time ago. On the 28th December the complainant found that he had lost certain articles of silver. The accused was trying to dispose of the above property in Princes-street when he was arrested on suspicion. He pointed out the place where he had stolen them. He pleaded guilty and as he had one previous conviction against him, the Magistrate sentenced him to four months' hard labour.

SAFE ROBBERY.

The manager of the firm of Messrs. Premchand and Ratanji, cloth dealers of Shumset-street, has reported to the police that the shop was locked as usual at 9-30 p.m. on the 3rd inst. and at 8 a.m. the next morning the cashier found the lock on the door intact but a despatch box in which the safe keys were kept had been broken open and the safe door was lying ajar with the keys in it. The sum of Rs. 3,665 in notes and sovereigns had been stolen. One of the side door of the shop was also found open. Against this door had been piled up a number of full pieces of cloth, which were pulled down. It required three keys to open the safe. The first and third key had a double turning, while the second was a push key.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

LUNATIC'S TRAGIC END.

The Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, yesterday held an inquest at Pathan-street touching the death of a Hindu, named Raghoji Ambaji, aged 50.

The deceased had been out of his mind for the past week and started to run away from his house. On Saturday he was tied to his bed. Yesterday he was released to allow him to wash his face when he broke loose from his brother and jumped out of a window of his room on the second floor of a house in Pathan-street. He fell into the gutter below and was stunned. He was carried into his room, where he died.

A verdict of suicide while insane was recorded.

DROWNING FATALITY.

Yesterday, at the Morgue, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu woman (name unknown), aged about 22.

Mr. C. Jeffery, an inspector in the service of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves, the new dock contractors, found the body of the deceased at the bottom of the new dock and informed the police, who had it removed to the Morgue. The water at the spot was about twenty feet deep and the tank was steep and slippery. Workspeople washed and bathed at the spot. The deceased might have been one of the labourers, or looking for work. Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, who had conducted the post-mortem examination, was unable to state the cause of death as the body was decomposed. The spleen and liver were abnormal and there were signs of malaria, but no visible marks of violence or definite signs of drowning either. In many cases of drowning, the witness added, there was little or no post mortem evidence.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the body had been found floating in the new-docks but in what circumstances the deceased had come by her death, there was evidence to show.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

RANGOON, JAN. 4.

Lt.-Col. J. Penny, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Bassein, has so far recovered from enteric, that he is proceeding on medical leave.

Capt. E. A. Walker, I.M.S., Acting Ophthalmic Surgeon, General Hospital, Rangoon, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Bassein, until relieved by Capt. E. T. Harris, Civil Surgeon, Mogok.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O.

Lieutenant G. S. Dobbie, 1st Sherwood Foresters is appointed Acting Quartermaster to the wing of the 1st Bn., Sherwood Foresters at Deolali

2nd-Lieutenant G. D. Mills, 1st Bn., Sherwood Foresters, is appointed Brigade Signalling Officer.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the powers or duties conferred or imposed on the local Governments under the Indian Volunteers Act of 1869 (XX of 1869), shall, with respect to the detachments of the Punjab Light Horse and the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles located at Delhi, be exercised or performed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and not by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

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CRICKET ON THE OVAL.

An exciting and enjoyable cricket match was witnessed on the Oval yesterday, between the P. and O. R. M. S. "Macedonia" and the transport "Plassy." The Victory rested with the latter after a very close finish. For the losers, Woodham played a capital innings, his driving being very powerful, and for the winners, Doxey bowled very well. With the score at 100 for a wicket, the prospect of a win for the "Plassy" did not seem very rosy, but Siggers, taking the ball, finished the match off by taking the last two wickets in three balls, and gave the "Plassy" a well-deserved victory. The match proved a social and sporting event, and it is to be hoped that these matches will be encouraged in the future. The following are the principal scores:—H. T. "Plassy:" Siggers 19, Snarp 23, King 26, Weeks 24. R. M. S. "Macedonia": Woodham 56, Pauncefort 17.

This is one of the worst months in the year as regards the risk of catching Sore Throat.

This painful malady is caused by germs—invisible atoms of plant life—which we inhale from the air.

The warmth and moisture of the mouth cavity, with its wrinkled surfaces containing residues of food, form ideal conditions for the growth of these germs, which inflame and irritate the lining of the throat.

A few Formamint Tablets, sucked like sweets, entirely rid the mouth cavity of germ growths, and thus cure Sore Throat in the shortest possible time.

WULFING'S
Formamint
THE GERM-KILLING THROAT TABLET

Signor Caruso, the world-famous tenor, writes:—"I have found Wulfing's Formamint Tablets very beneficial to the throat, and pleasant to the taste."

A Physician writes in the "Practitioner," December, 1907:—"I have never had Sore Throat myself since I began to use Wulfing's Formamint, although I suffered periodically before."

Although Formamint Tablets are pleasantly flavoured and quite harmless, they contain a powerful antiseptic which goes thoroughly over the lining of the mouth and throat, and is absolutely fatal to germ life. Therefore, they not only cure and prevent Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, and mouth troubles, but offer safe protection against grave infectious diseases like Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, etc.

These claims are thoroughly endorsed by the Medical Profession; there are thousands of testimonials written in the same strain as the two quoted above; and amongst the most prominent users of Formamint are such celebrated people as Queen Alexandra's confidential secretary, the Rt. Hon. Charlotte Knollys; the ex-Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P.; Lord Kingsale; Lord Justice Buckley; Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.; the Archdeacon of Bristol, and the Dowager Countess of Wicklow, etc.

Harmful and worthless tablets with names very similar to Formamint, are frequently offered for sale. Refuse these firmly, and insist on Wulfing's Formamint, which is sold at all Chemists and Bazaars in bottles of 50 tablets.

FREE HANDBOOK.

A. Wulfing & Co. (of London),
Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

Please send me a copy of "Hints on Sore Throat," gratis and post free.

Name.....
Address.....
F. 9/93 .....

THE OPIUM DIFFICULTY.

Appreciation of Government Action..

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHICAGO, JAN. 4.

Opium merchants of Calcutta, interviewed by the *Englishman*, express their appreciation of the steps taken by the Government of India. Indian Government has noted at the psychological moment and it now remains for the Imperial Government to bring pressure on China to remove unjust restrictions.

THE AGRA MURDER TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, JAN. 6.

The Agra murder case was not called to-day, it being a local holiday. The case will be taken up to-morrow morning. Mrs. Fulham now informs the Superintendent of Police that she does not wish to marry Clarke, therefore the application before the Court for permission to marry him was withdrawn.

THE DACCA DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

A Dehra Dun correspondent wires:—Ram Sarup, second son of Lal Bulaki Ram, Barrister, and younger brother of Nandgopal, who was some years ago sentenced to transportation in connection with the Allahabad Swaraj Sedition Case has been taken down to Delhi to assist in the investigation of the bomb outrage.

In connection with the Dacca Political Dacoity Case, the Calcutta Police, last evening

BRIEF AND PITHY.

MARK TWAIN'S RETORT.

At our hotel in Jericho was an American, who had accompanied Mark Twain on his camping trip through the Holy Land.

"No, sir," said he, in the course of the evening's conversation, "I cannot recall a single instance, when the humorist was caught napping. Once we thought we had him sure. Mr. Twain was late to the dinner table when we sat down, and before he appeared we had invented a clever trap."

"He was still several courses behind when the rest of us were ready for salad, but every one stopped until Mr. Twain caught up. He had started intently on a crisp leaf of lettuce before he noticed that no one else was eating. He paused questioningly. That was our opportunity.

"Now, Mr. Twain,' some one asked, why are you like Nebuchadnezzar?' expecting that the answer would imply that it was because he was eating grass like an ox. Instead, and without an instant's hesitation, came the retort.

"'Because I am feeding with the brutes!'"—"Judge".

A SCOTCH RUT.

The pleasant ways of a less complex civilisation than that of the rushing Sassenach were exemplified at a recent meeting of a Town Council in the North. An application came before the Council from a crofter, who also discharges the duties of a colporteur, for permission to take his horse and cart up the easier gradient of the Cemetery Road, to his croft. The question having been debated by the Councillors, it was decided and declared that the said Lachlan Macpherson be allowed to take his cart up the Cemetery Road to his croft, but not more than twelve times in the year, and that "he was not to drive it twice" through the same rut." The matter was then remitted to the Roads and Parks Committee to watch over. The cautious consideration for the ruts is beyond all praise.—"Glasgow News."

KING EDWARD AND AUSTRIA.

It seems that the aged Emperor of Austria had really a long "syncope" after a scene with his heir. The latter hates Italy, and more since she took Tripoli; he detests the King of Bulgaria, loathes the King of Servia, thinks the Greek Royal Family disgraced itself by its connection with Monaco money-bags, but is more than sensible to the Kaiser and Kaiserin for their repeated and flattering attentions to the Duchess of Hohenberg.

I once heard King Edward say: "Austria is never ready." She is now no more ready than she was then. It was the same thing in 1858 and 1866.—Truth.

HOT RACECOURSE.

In the old betting books of the Jockey Club and Whites' are to be found many curious records. There was once a young man who made money on spider-racing. "He swagered that a spider which he would produce would cross a plate quicker than a spider to be produced by a friend. Each spider was to have its own plate. His opponent's spider, however, on being started, would not sir, whilst his own ran with immense speed. The bet was consequently lost, and the loser soon found out the reason why. Our young friend had a hot plate."—"The Man of Pleasure", by Ralph Nevill.

THE DEAN AND THE VERGER.

"There are few more useful men than these doorkeepers of the House of the Lord," said the late Duke of Cambridge, after one of his many chats with "Dickens's verger" in Rochester Cathedral. Dean Gregory, asked by a friend to give him a ticket for some big function at St. Paul's, said "I suppose I must give it you, but Green (the verger) will be furious." Green was rendered famous by withstanding the German Emperor, whom he refused to allow to go into the crypt of St. Paul's when service was being held in the church.—"Yorkshire Post."

CHINESE LOGIC.

Bishop M. S. Lewis, of Foo Chow, urging recognition of the Chinese Republic, recently told a story illustrative of Chinese unworldliness. "A gentleman," he said, entered a Chinese shop to purchase tea. He found, to his amazement, that five pounds of a certain tea cost dols. 2.50, while ten pounds of the same brand cost dols. 7.50. The gentleman ridiculed these illogical prices, but the shopkeeper, on the contrary insisted that he was acting in a perfectly logical way. As he put it: 'More buy, more rich—more rich, more can pay.'"—"Argonaut."

COMMERCIAL CANDOUR.

The customer was puzzled whether to buy the A or B quality of electro-plate and appealed to the shop assistant for his recommendation. "Well, madam," said the polite young man, "if you want them for a present the B quality is quite satisfactory, but if it is for your own personal use we strongly recommend the A quality."—"Manchester Guardian."

HOW EMINENT MEN READ.

A very interesting book might be written on "The Reading Habits and Customs of Eminent Men." Gladstone read himself to sleep on "Rob Roy" after his first big Home Rule speech; Bonaparte carried with him to Waterloo a library of 800 volumes, his habit being to throw out of the window the read volume.—"Lord Ribblesdale."

THE NEW BREED.

Customer (with a grievance): "And recollect, I don't want any of your aeroplane turkeys!"

Shopman: "I don't understand, sir."

Customer: "I mean the species that is all wings and machinery, and no meat!"—"London Magazine."

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1912, is now in operation, the Royal Assent having been given to the measure on Dec. 13. The power to arrest on suspicion without a warrant conferred on the police by the new Act will enable them to take prompt action in dealing with what is known as the "white slave" traffic; and in view of the completeness of the police organization there will doubtless be no delay in bringing to justice many known procurers, procuresses, and 'soutenurs.'

A special staff, composed of the ablest officers at Scotland Yard, has been formed. To escape their attention it is reported that many miscreants of foreign nationality have already left London for the Continent. As a matter of fact, the gravest offences in procuration have been committed by foreigners of both sexes, and, according to the statement of an experienced police officer the procuress is more difficult to deal with than the procurer. In many instances these women have been seen with their victims at railway stations ready for departure, but arrest has not been possible. In the matter of "aiding, abetting, or compelling," and exercising "control, direction, or influence" over fallen women, the same police authority suggested that, so far as females are concerned, unpleasant revelations will possibly follow the strengthening of the provisions of the Vagrancy Act.

The possibility that the lash may be used has alarmed a number of men who are known to have been engaged in the white slave trade, and those who have not already left the country are believed be apprehensive of the future.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 50 years.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 6.

The Depression in the north passed away, after giving a little snow in Kashmir.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 6TH JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Moultan.—Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Wheat being sown.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain.—Crop prospects generally good.

Beaware.—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grains prospects improving. Crop prospects generally good.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Dhulia.—Mornings cold. Rabi crops in fair condition.

Jalgaon—Seasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening, cotton ready for picking, cotton crop accounts satisfactory, cotton picking general; cotton crop estimate twelve annas; present weather may improve cotton yield slightly. Food-grains prospects improving. Food-grains doing well. Wheat doing well and flourishing. Late rains expected to improve wheat crop. Wheat prospects improving. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Seasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening; crop accounts satisfactory; crop making good progress, picking of first sowing partially begun; cotton prospects much improved in several places.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants in flower.

Wadwan.—Cotton plants flourishing; show bolls rapidly ripening, cotton crop making good progress; cotton plants healthy.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Crop accounts less favourable.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls. Wheat and all crops doing well.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th January giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the south-east Punjab. Day temperature continues above the average at most places; night temperature is in excess at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly above the average. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and west Rajputana and clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is fairly normal. Day temperature is generally above the average; night temperature is also in excess at Karachi and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature remains generally above the average; the minimum is also in slight excess at Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is slightly below the average at Akola and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperatures are nearly equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is much below the average in the north Bombay Deccan. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports 0·24" of rain. Skies have cleared in the extreme north but moderate or heavy cloud still persists on the south Coromandel Coast, in Mysore and Ceylon.

Dry weather is likely except in the extreme south.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 6th January, 1913 was 30·011 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 1 p. m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inch and this will be higher or lower by 0.1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 37 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction, have been applied.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS

N.-W. F. PROVINCE WHEAT.

The first forecast of the wheat crop of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1912-13.—Taken on the average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under wheat in the province represented about 3·8 per cent. of the total area under wheat in British India. The ratio of the irrigated wheat acreage to the total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in this province in the same period average (a) 40·0 and (b) 24·7 per cent. respectively. In the North-West Frontier Province the ratio is 24·8 per cent.

The total area sown with wheat up to the end of November 1912 is estimated at 1,003,300 acres (irrigated 248,400 acres and unirrigated 754,900 acres), giving the large decrease of 193,800 acres, as compared with 1,203,100 acres (irrigated 284,700 acres and unirrigated 918,400 acres) finally returned in the previous year. The decrease is to be found under both classes of soil, but especially upon unirrigated areas, and it is spread over all the districts except Kurram and the irrigated area of Hazara. This is due to want of rain at sowing time and the failure of hill torrent water in Dera Ismail Khan.

If the winter rains set in early or even by the middle of January, considerable further sowings may be expected on unirrigated lands. The prospects of the crop are generally fair at present on irrigated lands.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Circassia," Jan. 7.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Circassia" will sail from No 2 shed Victoria dock on the evening of the 7th instant with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 6-15 p. m. sharp:—

TO PORTSAID.—Archer, Mr. Wm.

TO LONDON.

Craig, Mrs E G — Scones, Mr H A K
McClury, Mr H — Sweetman, Maj H P
McClury, Mrs — Sweetman, Mrs

TO LIVERPOOL.

Morgan, Miss G M — Soltan, Miss

TO NEW YORK.

Simpson, Rev C E, Mrs, child and infant.

The Royal Military College at Sandhurst is to have a journal of its own. This publication will appear in January, and is to be called the "R. M. C Record." It will be published once each term at 2s. a copy, and will be edited and controlled by the military staff.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a beauty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A very well-known statesman once expressed his amazement at having received from his department, in reply to a request for information as to facts, a speech in defence of the policy of his office. Some years ago an acute observer of Parliamentary performances amazed a friend sitting beside him in the House of Commons during the annual statement on Indian affairs by observing, "The 'dark cloud' has not yet appeared." Very soon afterwards the Indian Secretary referred to "the dark cloud of famine," and a humorous prediction was fulfilled.

Miss Helen Gould, the announcement of whose engagement comes from New York, is known throughout the States not only as the richest but also as one of the most charitable of American women. Even her colossal income has been taxed' it is said, to maintain her various forms of practical benevolense, foremost among which stands her great home for friendless children at Woody Crest, near Tarrytown. A year or so ago the rumour got about that Miss Gould had been secretly married, but this was, of course, a pure invention. Miss Gould's many friends in this country will join in heartily felicitating her over the more authentic announcement now made.

Mr. Mervyn Macartney, F S K., the surveyor of St. Paul's, who has given timely warning of the danger to Wren's master-piece from the Country Council tram tunnel, is also consulting architect for the historic cathedral of Durham. He is our leading authority on British Renaissance Architecture. Outside professional circles, he is best known by his charming work on "English Houses and Gardens of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," a series of bird's-eye views from contemporary engravings, with descriptive notes. Mr. Macartney is married to a daughter of the first Lord Ritchie of Dundee.

The scene of enthusiasm which marked the passing of the Committee Stage of the Home Rule Bill may have recalled to some old members an outstanding incident in the Committee stage of the Bill of 1893. It was a speech of ten minutes delivered by Mr. Gladstone in an emergency, and it was held by some to have been very nearly his greatest "tour de force." "Amidst high excitement and the sound of cheering that promised never to die away, the House gradually melted into the lobbies." Except for Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley the front benches were deserted. The Nationalists "sat shoulder to shoulder, a solid phalanx. They eyed the Prime Minister with eager intent, and as soon as the veteran, venerable statesman rose to walk out of the House, they sprang to their feet and rent the air with wild hurrahs."

The death of Mr. Whitelaw Reid in London was paralleled some ten years ago by the death of the British Ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, in Washington. The action of President and people in that case was a very striking testimony to Anglo-American friendship. The President, casting aside the etiquette which for bids him to pay personal calls, went at once to Lady Pauncefote to offer his sympathy, while on every public building in Washington the flags were half-masted and the people wore black. The President, defying etiquette again, went in person to the funeral service at St. John's Church, and 1,500 American troops lined the approaches. Finally, the President offered an American warship to bring the body home, an attention which has been reciprocated by the British Government in the present case.

General Botha, the first Premier of United South Africa, who has just resigned, though he may form another Government, will always live in the history of the British Empire as the most conspicuous instance of a statesman occupying high office under the Crown after having been in arms against the State. An earlier though less significant case of the same kind was that of Mr. Peter Lalor, formerly Speaker of the Legislative Assembly at Melbourne and an office-holder in various Cabinets in Victoria, who first came into note some years earlier as leader of the insurgent miners at Ballarat, where he himself lost his arm in a pitched battle with the forces of the Crown. Through his wife, General Botha is related to two other famous insurgents—namely, Thomas Adis Emmet, the elder brother of Robert Emmet, who led an unsuccessful attack on Dublin Castle in 1803, and was ultimately executed. Thomas Adis Emmet, from whom Mrs. Botha descends, was one of the finest characters among the United Irishmen of 1798. After he was exiled from Ireland he went to America, and won a reputation at the New York Bar, becoming eventually Attorney-General of the State of New York. Another descendant of Thomas Adis Emmet is Sir Charles Rose, Liberal member for Newmarket, whose mother was a daughter of Robert Emmet Temple, a descendant of the famous orator, lawyer, and patriot.

With reference to the Privy Council, is it interesting to note that nearly a fifth of the total number of members of that body sit in the elected Chamber. At present the Council consists of just over three hundred members—as compared with a dozen or so when it was originally constituted to discharge functions of State—and of this total fifty-eight are members of the House of Commons. The majority of these sit on the right of the Speaker, as is only natural in view of the fact that in most cases the honour has been bestowed because of official and departmental appointment, many of which are invariably accompanied by admission to the Council. Nineteen of this number are Unionists, and it is worthy of note that several members of the Opposition have received the distinction during the present Administration, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. F. E. Smith, Mr. Laurence Hardy, Sir William Anson, and Mr. Hayes Fisher being indebted to the Liberals for their "right honourable" prefix. One Labour member, Mr. William Abraham, is a Privy Councillor in addition to those old Liberal-Labour stalwarts, Mr. Burt and Mr. Fenwick. There are five members of the House of Commons who have been sworn in to the Privy Council in Ireland in addition to that of Great Britain—Mr. Birrell, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Long, Mr. Wyndham, and Sir Edward Carson; while in all there are nineteen Privy Councillors who belong to both bodies.

The mention in the House in mail week of parsons who kept hounds under their pulpits reminds us of other stories of the squarson of the past. A curious proof of the sporting proclivities of the race is to be found in the case of Archbishop Abbot, who had the misfortune to kill a keeper with a shot from his crossbow. Much controversy followed, and Sir Edward Coke was called in to give an opinion on the point, "Is it lawful for a Bishop to hunt in a park by the laws of the realm?" "Yes," replied Coke; "he may hunt by the laws of this realm by this very token, that there is an old law that a Bishop, when dying, is to leave his pack of dogs to the King's free use and disposal." The West Country was the great district for hunting parsons, and more than one Bishop of Exeter waged long and generally unsuccessful war against those parsons who kept hounds, of whom there were about twenty eighty years ago. Of Lord Frederick Beauclerk, vicar of Redbourn, in Herts, it is told that as both he and his curate were keen hunting men, a notice somewhat as follows would be published by the parish clerk: 'The vicar is goin' on Friday to the throwin off of the Leicestershire' ounds; consequently he will not be back till Monday next week; Therefore next Sunday there will be no service in this church on that day."

The Army Council has decided that the carrying of lamps by troops when marching by night on public roads is not desirable, as it is not practicable to ensure that all bodies of troops shall at all times be in possession of lamps when on public roads after dark.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It scothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HIGH COURT—JAN. 7.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar.

Appeals.

45-11, 98-11 Little, Seadick Haji Ismail vs Haji Esak Jusub, Payne
20-12, 737-11 Kanga, M H E Sakhia vs P R Ratnagar, Jehangir
29-12, 559-11 S A Tyabji, Shunker Bapoo Donke vs Sabaji Savlyaram Meher Patel, Edgelow
30-12, 283-12 Pateli, F H De Britto vs The Bengal coal Co Ltd—Craigie
32-12, 435 09 Tyabji, Deepchand Balchand vs Gungabi's son Girdharilal, Motichand
35-12, 917-10 Payne, Haji Ahmed Hassam vs Essaji Tajbhai, Ardeshir.
36-12, 733-10 Manek, Vassanji Sojpit vs Damji Heerji, Ardeshir
45-12, 633-12 Dubash, Sadabai vs The Gresham Life Ass Society Ltd, Craigie
46-12, 693-11 Mulla Keshowji Devkaran vs Keshowji Cooverji—Dastur
48-12, 157-12 Manchersha, Joseph Abraham Payarkar vs Simhabai, Jehangir
56-12, Payne and Co, Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji vs The Hon'ble Sir Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar Kt and others, Craigie
43-12, 955.11 Bicknell, B D Contractor vs J K Irani, Mulla
44-12, 636.11 Ardeshir, J E Saklatvala vs Sadanand Ramkrishna, Bicknell
49.12, 12.12 Mehta, Gothibai vs Gomtibai, Hiralal
51.12, 167.06 Wachi, Keshowji Poonja vs Lalji Nensi Sadha, Ardeshir
52.12 Mulji, Manilal Nagindas vs Saroopchand Lakhmichand, Jamsetji
39.12, 998.08 S A Tyabji, Wasudow Krishnaya vs Narayandas Kanji, Little
54.12, 561.11 Vachha, Shridham Gopinath vs Dhakoonal Kana Ram, Mulla
57-12, 725-12, Subnis, Abdulabhoy Hassanali vs Kaki Ismail Tyab, Unwala
60-12, 6-12 Ardeshir Harakhbai widow vs Jamnabai widow, Shroff
62-12, 636-11 Edjelow, Shivnarayan Purbhulal vs Sada Pans and W Jamsetji

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Long Causes.

1020-12 Sabnis and G Yeshwant Sabu Vete vs Sambha Ladoji Marjekar Vaghba and Co.
488-10 Bhaishanker K and G Krishnadas Govindnandas vs Jayan'lal Ramdas Mat J and M Cap and N
833-12 In Person, Thacker Rattansey Premji vs Thacker Velji, Pachan
287-11 Edjelow, Bai Maru widow vs Varjivandas Danji, Bicknell.
919-12 Mulji Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy vs Rahim Joosut Payne.
966-12 Daphtary Odhavji Anandji vs Lalji Doongersey Tyabji,
937-12 Mulji The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bai Nani Tyabji.
735-11 Raghavaya B i Nani vs Bapulal D Amrathlal.
328-12 M B Chothia Hirji Govindji vs Khimji Nanji Manchecha.
659-12 Ardeshir Bai Jaiji vs Bai Sonabai Jehangir.
676-12 Tyabji Messrs Mulji Bros and Jamnabai vs M A Nabob and Co. Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

1050-11 Sarojmal and Co Tribhowandas Mangaldas Natuabs vs Mahomedally L Sullemanji and another Surajmal and Co Jehangir and S.

Short Cause.

368-12 Shamrao Bai Baiai vs Khan Fahsdur Dr Ratanji Rastomji Dadina Bhaiskhanker

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

Long Cause.

673-12 Dastur, P N Bhat vs B R Trilokekar, Ardeshir
192-12 Hiralal, Keshowji Anandji vs Mowji Gopalji Thakar, Ardeshir
912-12 Payne, Dewram Keshvji Mistry vs Abdul Kayam Salebhoy Tyabji, Bicknell
820-12 Jehangir Sakoo widow vs Gowroo widow Subnis
401-11 Daphnaj The Indian Specie Bank vs Syed Sirdar Alikhan Captain
639-11 Mul a Vithaldas Pranjivandas vs Mahomed Rahimtoola Pasel
975-11 Dikshit Fatmabai vs Tyaballi Mahomedally Payne
994-10 Shroff Atmaram Pranjivandas vs Mahomed Rahimtoola Pasel
850-12 Dubash R V Kirtikar vs Sadoobai Subnis
840-12 C P. D Cunha Bhowram Raghoba vs S E Wadia M B Chothia
678-11 Judah Balaji Damodar Rane vs V N Aghe Mulji
1056-11 Payne Harichand Khetsey vs The G I P Railway Co Little
877-12 Payne and Co Sulleman Hoosein vs Walter Charpie and another Little
571-10 Subnis A M Pardhy vs The Shri Balden Mills and Co Tyabji
261-12 Subnis Gowarsing Chainsing vs Parshiraj Jethmal and a d Co Shroff
836-12 Payne Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani vs The Shivgard Coal Co.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' STRIKE

Irrelevant Protest Against War.

A message dated, Paris Dec. 16, says:—The Confederation Generale du Travail and its allied organisations have been busy for weeks past preparing a 24 hours' strike as a protest, which really seems rather irrelevant, against war. The Legions of Labour were duly called out to-day, but the Confederation can hardly congratulate itself upon the response made to its order for pacific mobilization. Most of the men employed in occupations essential to the interests of the public refused to absent themselves from work, and the railway and electric services of the city were maintained as usual. There was a not unwelcome diminution of taxi-cab traffic in the streets, and some tramway servants made holiday. The actor-manager, M. Lucien Guitry, perhaps suffered most from this strike, as he was compelled by the defection of his scene shifters to postpone the full-dress rehearsal of Mr. Knoblauch's Kismet until to-morrow.

Cards distributed to the strikers by the Confederation Generale du Travail declare that alcoholism and patriotism are the two pests which must be combated, represent in gross caricature the French Republic as their product.

RIOTING AT LYONS.

The paris correspondent of the "Times" wired on Dec. 17, Lyons was the only centre at which any disturbance of importance took place in the course of yesterday's 24 hours' strike. A procession of 10,000 strikers passed through the centre of the town without in any way calling for the intervention of the authorities, but at the conclusion of the demonstration in the evening a section of the crowd refused to disperse when invited to do so by the police. The strikers replied to the police summons by a shower of stones, and eight policemen were severely injured, the condition of one being very grave. Troops were hurried to the spot and a force of cuirassiers, dragoons, mounted gendarmes, and infantry had no difficulty in scattering the rioters, many of whom were hooligans and certainly not working men. Twenty-two arrests were made. Among those detained by the police are six persons who pelted the police with stones from the roofs of houses.

Several Socialist mayors in the North of France were deprived of their police powers for the duration of the strike, and in some cases police and troops occupied the offices of the mayoralty. The Socialist Mayor of Firminy has addressed a protest to Parliament against the "sabotage" of municipal life by the authorities. Many employers, chiefly in the north, have started a strike against strikes by locking out men who were absent from work yesterdays.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 5th Jan. to 6 a.m. on the 6th January:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	3	3
Small Pox	nil	nil
Cholera	2	2
Total mortality from all causes		92

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. In two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BE STRONG AND VIGOROUS!

"Osogen" THE NEW ROYAL TONIC

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS OF REGISTRATION.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NERVE & BRAIN INVIGORATOR.

WILL GIVE YOU VIGOUR, VITALITY AND SUPERB MANHOOD.

This wonderful new Medicine quickly revitalizes the spinal nerve centres and creates new vital force.

"Osogen" is a combination of serum and Glycerophosphates—ingredients prescribed by many famous physicians, including Prof. Prince Tarkonhov (St Petersburg) and Sir William Broadbent, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S., physician to his late Majesty, King Edward VII.

This amazing rejuvenator and restorative of the virile strength of youth is supplied to Royalty and is recognised as the world's most marvellous strength-renewing and curative remedy for

Loss of Vital Power	*Want of Confidence*
Nervous Debility	*Lassitude*
Weak Back	*Weak Memory*
Involuntary Blushing	*Neurasthenia*
Loss of Will Power	*Anæmia*
Want of Control	*Kidney Disorders*

DON'T STAY WEAK.

Don't be weak before your time. Obtain a bottle of "Osogen." It will quickly make you strong, vigorous and self-confident in everything. From the moment you take it you will feel the benefit of its Life-giving, Vitality-making power. It will renew your Vigour and Virility, give you new energy in place of that "worn-out" feeling and you will look, as well as feel, like a new man.

READ WHAT CELEBRITIES SAY.

Lady Knollys writes:

"Lady Knollys duly received the bottle of 'Osogen' sent some time ago. She required it for a case of Prostration following serious accident where **repeated attacks of exhaustion occurred**, needing close watching, and complicated by **Weak Heart, Malaria,** and **Lung Trouble.** So well did 'Osogen' answer, that after taking three or four small bottles, the patient has gained steadily, put on flesh and a healthy colour. Lady Knollys requests the 'Osogen' Company to send another bottle. This is to be used in a case of Inflammatory Rheumatism where the patient is reduced by much weakness and can scarcely walk. Lady Knollys will send this on with a personal letter of recommendation."

Major P. B. Liddell writes:

"I have been very pleased with 'Osogen.' I was afraid that I was getting a bit too old for Alpine climbing, but a course of 'Osogen' seems to have renewed my strength, and I did a very big mountain yesterday without feeling overtired. Will you please send me two more large bottles?"

Dying of Premature Decay. Saved by "Osogen."

"You will be pleased to hear that God has wonderfully blessed your 'Osogen' to my dear father. He was dying of premature decay. **The doctor said that he had but a few hours to live,** and we were led to try 'Osogen' as a last resort. He improved quickly, and is now almost well. We are indeed thankful that he is still with us." Yours sincerely, ARTHUR V. READ, 20, Shaftesbury Road, Richmond.

Feels 10 years younger.

"'Osogen' is marvellous! After using only a little more than one bottle, I already **feel 10 years younger.**" W. NORRINGTON, London, North.

FOR THE AGED OR PREMATURELY AGED FROM OVERWORK, ETC.

"Osogen" is of inestimable value to the aged or prematurely aged and weak from overwork or illness. Those easily fatigued can undergo the most strenuous exertion with ease, if a small quantity is taken before commencing work. When tired or worn out, a few drops quickly cause a return of energy and revival of spirits. So well is its efficacy now recognised that medical men prescribe "Osogen" as the new "tonic-without-reaction," for whilst it feeds the nerve centres (especially of Spinal Nerves) and makes you strong almost at once, no reaction ever follows its use as is the case with drug tonics. It literally creates new brain power and nerve force.

WHERE TO OBTAIN "OSOGEN."

Leading chemists throughout India are supplying "Osogen" from stock or to order. The prices in Great Britain are 2/9 per bottle, or 5 times 2/9 size, 11/-

Among the well-known chemists who have specially undertaken to supply "Osogen" are the following:—Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; Butto Kristo Paul & Co., Calcutta; Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; W. E. Smith & Co., Ltd., Madras; Messrs. E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon; Kemp & Co, Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

If you have any difficulty in obtaining "Osogen," accept no substitute but send a postal order, and 3d. extra for postage, for one or more 2/9 or 11/- bottles from the Osogen Laboratories, 33/90, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Head Indian Depot for "OSOGEN,"—SMITH, STANISTREET & CO., 9, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

NERVITOGEN

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS.

The Tonic for Nervous and Bodily Weakness.

The Proven Remedy FOR

Brain fag	*Loss of*	*Impoverished*
Faintness	*Appetite*	*Blood*
Stomach disorders	*Melancholia*	*Impure blood*
Influenza.	*Dyspepsia*	*Mental Exhaustion.*
	Nervousness.	

Nervitogen Repairs and Reinforces the Entire Nerve System.

No other Medicine has received such absolute proof of its extraordinary properties in restoring Shattered Constitutions, and in giving back to the prematurely aged New Life and Energy.

STANLEY Medicine Company, LONDON.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

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A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr. LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

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Very palatable.

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Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
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The clean, wholesome smell of

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is, in itself, a recommendation and the freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

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NEW FANCY PENDANTS AND BROOCHES.

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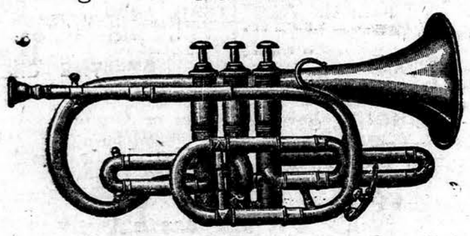

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Other grades at Rs. 25, 30, 35 and 40.

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S. Rose & Co.'s Combination Cornet for playing in A, B flat and C. Three cornets combined in one. Extra light action, perfect tone. Rs. 75.

Boosey & Co.'s Cornets, highest grade English manufacture, Rs. 82-8 and Rs. 112-8.

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GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
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"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION

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Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

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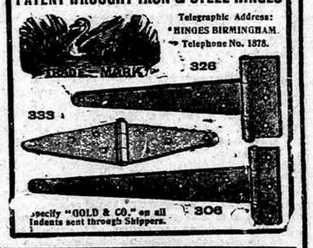

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